The New-York Times.

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GRANT'S ARMY.

THE ADVANCE UPON RICHMOND.

HOW LEE WAS OUTFLANKED.

The Reason Why it Was Done.

Herculean Feats of Marching by Our Army.

The Spirited Conflicts on the North Anna.

How the Rebels Were Beaten and the River Crossed.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

Arrival of Gen. Banks at the Mississippi—Two Fights with the Rebels—No Further News from Grant, Sherman or Butler.

Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

War Department,
Washington, May 27—10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Maj.-Gen. Banks, dated May 21, on the Mississippi River, was received to-day. It details the brilliant engineering achievement of Col. Bailey, in constructing a dam across the falls of Red River for the relief of the gunboat fleet, the particulars of which have already been made public. The army, in moving from Alexandria to the Mississippi, had two engagements with the enemy, one at Mansuna and one at Yellow Bayou. In both the rebels were beaten. Gen. Banks states that "no prisoners, guns, wagons or other material of the army have been captured by the enemy except that abandoned by him in the unexpected engagement at Sabine Cross-Roads on the morning of the 8th of April; that with the exception of the losses sustained there, the material of the army is complete."

A dispatch has been received from Gen. Butler, but no mention is made of any conflict since the defeat of Fitzhugh Lee at Wilson's Wharf, by the colored brigade of Gen. Wild.

No intelligence has been received since my last telegram from Gen. Grant or Gen. Sherman.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
South Bank of the North Anna River,
Wednesday, May 25—12 M.

After three weeks of marching and fighting, here, then, is the Army of the Potomac, sixty miles from its starting point north of the Rapidan safely planted south of the North Anna River, and within twenty-five miles of the objective point which, for three years, has been the goal of all the blood and struggles of this army. The hasty dispatches which alone it has been possible to send amid the turmoil of action have acquainted you with the more salient facts at least in our later movements, and I shall confine these notes to the record of the operations of the past two or three days. They comprise the strategic operations employed in turning the fortified lines of Spottsylvania and the tactical operations of yesterday and to-day in crossing the North Anna River and the actions succeeding the passage. Taken together, they form, perhaps, the most substantial successes of the campaign, and have been gained with by a gratifying small sacrifice of life.

The experience of the two weeks we spent before the lines of Spottsylvania brought the conviction that that position could not be carried save by an expenditure of blood out of all proportion to the results of any possible victory that could be achieved there. To have been able to bring on a decisive engagement there would undoubtedly have been greatly to our advantage, for we had there a front of operations in easy distance of our proximate base, Fredericksburgh, while the enemy was at a long remove from his. In these relations, a battle that would have effectually broken Lee's army would have placed us in the most advantageous position for destroying it in the retreat that would have followed. I think it was with some regret that Gen. Grant was eventually compelled to abandon the hope of delivering such a battle. Day by day the Commanding-General continued to throw out toward the left, with the hope of overlapping and breaking in the rebel right wing; and from occupying, as we did at first, a line two or three miles north and extending five or six miles west of Spottsylvania Court-house, we finally came to hold a line running almost due east from that point and about four miles in extent, our left resting at Massaponax Church. But just in proportion as we stretched to the left, Lee extended his right to conform to our line, and intrenched himself, till finally he came to have a front practically impregnable. Nothing, in fact, can be imagined more formidable than the improvised works which each army has learnt to construct to cover itself withal. A layer of stout logs, breast high, forms the framework on which a thick parapet of earth is thrown up; in front of this line the timber for several hundred yards is felled, making an elaborately interlaced abattis. Imagine one, two or three such lines along the enemy's front; plant behind each a line of battle, rake the obstructed approaches with a lavish supply of artillery, and place in front of all several lines of rifle-pits, and you will form a conception, though still an inadequate one, of the nature of the task imposed upon this army when it is proposed to "move on the enemy's works." Yet in several instances as you know, and as all the world will some day learn with wonder, the illustrious valor of the Army of the Potomac has plucked victory from these jaws of hell and bayoneted an unflinching foe in the very *enceinte* of his citadel. Advices from day to day have informed you of the different attempts that were made to carry the enemy's lines, successively on the right, the centre and the left, of the partial successes achieved, and of our not few repulses. Of our successes, the most complete was undoubtedly that won by Hancock on the morning of the 12th inst., when his corps struck the famous salient on the right of the rebel line, and captured nearly the entire division holding it. Doubtless, could we have known in advance precisely what the upshot of that attack would be, our assailing force, instead of being prepared merely with the view of carrying the position, would have been formed so as to push the success to its consequences, and the whole rebel army might then and there have been doubled up, routed and destroyed. No such golden opportunity again presented itself, and after seeking it in blood-bought reconnoissances on our right and centre, and after a sacrifice of some fifteen thousand killed and maimed men had attested the thoroughness of the effort to secure a decisive victory, the head of the army resolved to force the enemy's abandonment of his lines, with the determination of seeking elsewhere the arena for a new trial of battle.

With this view, it was needful, first of all, that the army should accumulate such supplies as would allow it to cut loose from its old base, and enable it to advance far enough to open a new and more accessible one. This done, it was very certain that by simply massing on the left of our front we would so threaten Lee's communications as to compel him to evacuate his fortified line; in other words, we would effect a turning movement on the rebel right flank. True to the expectation, when the rebels on Friday discovered the corps of Hancock, which, the day before, had been feeling their extreme left, shifted over to their extreme right, Lee began to look out for his lines of retreat. On Friday night, May 20, Hancock took up his march, advanced due east to Massaponax Church, there diverged on one of the main roads leading due southward from Fredericksburgh, continued on during the night and the following day, and on Saturday evening, May 21, occupied Bowling Green, with the head of his column at Milford, distant from the point of starting seventeen miles. He met no enemy.

On the very same night in which Hancock started, Lee began to withdraw. In the dead of night (1 o'clock A. M. of Friday-Saturday,) the rebel *reveille* was heard to beat, and the head of Longstreet's column, which was assigned the advance in the retreat, filed southward. Here, then, begins a grand race of the two armies, similar to that they ran from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania. A glance at the map will show us which has the better chance. It will be observed, if the examination be made with an adequate topographical map in hand, that the rebel front at Spottsylvania covers the direct and best route leading southward, namely, the Telegraph road, with the roads converging on and radiating from this main line. On the other hand, it was a necessity of the proposed operation that we should bear well to the eastward. It is a recognized maxim that the party executing a flanking movement exposes his own flank. Such a manœuvre in face of a vigilant and vigorous opponent is always a dangerous one. It had, therefore, to be done both cautiously and by a route somewhat circuitous. Lee, as we know by experience, is both vigilant and vigorous. The former quality was proved by the promptitude with which he met the advance of our flanking column by a corresponding movement to the rear; the latter was made manifest in another way the next day.

Hancock, (Second Corps,) as we have seen, had withdrawn during the night of Friday. Warren (Fifth Corps) set out early on Saturday morning, following for some distance over the same route as that pursued by Hancock. About the same time Ewell's corps of the rebel army appears to have followed Longstreet. In the meantime our old position near Spottsylvania Court-house, was still held by such portions of our front as the corps of Burnside (Ninth) and Wright (Sixth) covered. At 4 P. M. of Saturday, Burnside, who held position on the left of the Sixth, withdrew, and the remaining force of the rebels (Hill's corps) fancying that the Sixth also was retiring, left the works, came up directly in Wright's front and attacked. They succeeded in breaking his skirmish line in one place; but Wright opened a heavy artillery fire upon them which checked their advance. Hill committed an error in making the attack in front, for had he crossed the river a little above, he would have struck the right flank of the Sixth Corps, uncovered by the withdrawal of Warren, and would have had an enfilading fire on Wright, which it would have been difficult to withstand. In addition to this the assault was not made with much persistence, and was probably designed simply to develop our actual force left. During the night Wright withdrew; Hill did the same, and the works of Spottsylvania ceased to be the objects of either attack or defence. They remain now as parts of the series of parallels that from the Rapidan up to our present front stand as monuments of the most desperate campaign in history.

The two armies once fairly on the march, their operations belong to the domain of strategy, which deals with the movements of armies out of sight of each other. The first obvious goal is the North Anna, north of which it was not deemed at all probable Lee would attempt to make a stand. From the first, however, it was a matter of certainty that the enemy would reach it in advance of us, for having possession of the telegraph road, he moved on an interior line. On Saturday night Hancock bivouacked at Milford. The Fifth followed the Second over the same road until striking Guinea Station, when it diverged to the right, (that is westward,) crossed the Mattapony at Guinea Bridge, and at 9 P. M. bivouacked near the Old Academy, having made a march of fifteen miles. The Ninth and Sixth followed over the same general lines. The next day, Sunday, 22d, the march was resumed—Warren crossing the Ta and striking into the Telegraph road, down which the rear of the columns of Longstreet and Ewell had a short time before disappeared. Here he had a skirmish with the enemy's rear guard of cavalry, consisting of Rosser's brigade, which was repulsed, Hancock advancing due westward from Milford, five miles, struck the Telegraph road at Harris' Store. Sunday's march brought our army forward an additional fourteen miles, and within a few miles of the North Anna.

The region between Spottsylvania and the North Anna through which the advance of Saturday and Sunday carried us, is both fair and fertile. The face of the country is beautifully undulating, nowhere bold, and the river bottoms have many large and fine plantations, all under cultivation. It was virgin ground over which we marched, shewing none of those desolating traces of war that mark all Virginia north of the Rapidan. Here are fields with sprouting wheat and growing corn, and luxuriant clover; here are lowing herds, and the perfume of blossoms and the song of Summer birds; here are homesteads of the Virginia planter, everything on a large and generous scale, and great ancestral English elms dating back to the times before our forefathers learnt to be rebels. Coming so lately from where the tread of armies for three years has made the country bare and barren as a threshing floor, the region through which we passed seemed a very Araby the Blest, and presented such a transition as is pictured by those who, having traversed the desert of Lahore, suddenly emerge upon the smiling vales of Cashmere.

Resuming the advance on Monday morning, May 23, a march of a few hours brought the heads of our columns so near to the North Anna, that operations passed from the domain of strategy into the tactical question of effecting the passage of the river, always a delicate and difficult one when vigorously resisted. And that it would be so resisted was natural to suppose, for the reason that if the enemy proposed making a stand on the South Anna he would wish to gain all the time possible, in order to establish himself well in his position, and also for the reason that the North Anna covers the Virginia Central Railroad, which here runs in the general direction of the stream, and but from one to three miles south of it. Even if Lee should feel that he would eventually be compelled to sacrifice this important line of communications, he would still, it was reasonably argued, attempt to hold it till all the rebel detachments that have been in the valley should be drawn in. In this anticipation we were not disappointed, and not only did he contest the passage but he made one of his fiercest assaults with the view of crushing that portion of our army that had succeeded in crossing.

The lines on which the army had been advancing brought our columns to the North Anna near the point at which the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad crosses that stream. Hancock's column, which had the left, struck it less than one mile to the west of the railroad-crossing. Warren's column, which had the right, struck it at Jerico Ford, about four miles higher up. By an opposite fortune Warren was able to effect the passage without any resistance, but was savagely assailed on the other side, while Hancock had to fight on the north side for a passage, but, once over, has thus far found little to bar his progress.

The head of the column of the Fifth Corps, Griffin's division leading, reached the North Anna at 1 P. M., on Monday, and within ten minutes after the time of its arrival began to cross. The river at this point is fordable, but has a very rocky bed with precipitous banks, and the men had to wade it waist deep. The rebels appear not to have expected that the passage would be made so high up the stream, and hence had no great force in the immediate vicinity. In fact they had no time to bring up much force, as the rear of Hill's corps was arriving almost at the same time with the head of Warren's column. Immediately on crossing, Griffin's division was formed in line of battle, the Second Brigade (Sweitzer's) having the advance, while Ayres took position on his left, and Bartlett was held in reserve in the centre of the line. Cutler's division formed on the right of Griffin, and Crawford's (Pennsylvania Reserves) on his left. Moving rapidly up across an open space of six or eight hundred yards, Griffin took position in the woods, where a heavy skirmish line was soon met. At first the only rebel troops in the neighborhood consisted of McGowan's brigade, of Wilcox's division, (Hill's corps,) under command of Col. Brown, of the Fourteenth South Carolina. But he was presently reinforced by the other three brigades of Wilcox's division—namely, those of Scales, Gordon and Thomas; while Heath's division joined on to the right of Wilcox, and prisoners say that Breckinridge's division afterward came up.

The skirmish line, which was all our advance at first met, had been easily driven back, and the command had taken up its position in the woods, and had just received orders to intrench, the first preparations for which it was just taking, when Griffin's division, at 5:15 P. M., was furiously assailed by the rebel force above enumerated, which suddenly developed in two lines of battle, with a heavy skirmish line in front. Volley after volley, fierce and sharp, was poured in, and the enemy opened from three batteries a very heavy cannonade. Griffin's division, however, without works, successfully resisted the attack, and repulsed it with great slaughter. Our men, in fact, served them with the same treatment they had themselves received in the numerous attacks they have been compelled to make, and illustrated afresh the enormous advantage the defensive has in such a country as this: that is, they lay low, covered themselves well, allowed the rebels to approach, and when the whites of their eyes were visible, raked their line with a withering volley. Finding that he was gaining nothing and losing very heavily, it appears that the rebel Commander, while continuing to hold three of his brigades on Griffin's front, detached Col. Brown's South Carolina brigade to effect a detour and make an assault in flank. The mode in which he made this I have from Col. Brown himself, who, not half an hour afterward, was a prisoner in our hands. Marching by column up the railroad for some distance, he wheeled by right into line of battle, and fell upon Cutler, who, as we have seen, was formed on the right of Griffin. Cutler's division had not yet gotten into position when Brown attacked with much vigor; its left gave way, and the whole command was considerably broken and thrown into much confusion. This, of course, uncovered the right of Griffin's line, held, as we have seen, by Ayres' brigade, and exposed him to imminent danger of having his flank turned. To avoid this, the right was refused somewhat; and Gen. Griffin threw forward three regiments of Bartlett's brigade, which arrived just in time to save the exposed flank from being turned, and reëstablished the line. In the execution of this manœuvre, occurred one of those odd rencounters which occasionally happen in the complicated actions of battle. One of Bartlett's regiments, the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. McCoy commanding, in marching up by the flank (that is, in column, not in line of battle) ran plump against Brown's line, which was moving to follow up its success against our right. It was one of those critical situations which a moment will decide—the decision, in fact, depending on who should gain the advantage of the first volley. Rapid as a flash McCoy swung his forward companies into line and got the first fire. One of McCoy's men seized the rebel Commander by the collar and dragged him in, the Eighty-third poured in a volley on the enemy's flank and rear, and the whole rebel brigade made off in disorder. The repulse of the rebels was most complete, and during the engagement and the following morning not less than one thousand prisoners were taken. In addition to this, the rebel loss in killed and wounded was very heavy, though its precise extent could not be ascertained, as during the night the enemy made a forcible attack upon our pickets, and under cover of this succeeded in carrying off their dead and wounded. Our own loss was inconsiderable; Griffin's division, which bore the brunt of the attack, may have lost 200; Cutler about 130, while the loss of Crawford's division, which held the left, and whose skirmish line alone was engaged, was but trifling. All things considered, this may justly be regarded as one of the most beautiful detached engagements of the campaign; and taking into account the very important results hanging upon it, it fully merits the praise accorded to it by the Commanding-General in a dispatch sent to Gen. Warren immediately after the action, in which Gen. Meade "congratulates him and his gallant corps upon the hand some manner in which the enemy's attack was repulsed." Although the Commanding-General extends praise to the whole corps, the other divisions will willingly acknowledge that it belongs more particularly to the First Division, (Griffin's,) which received and repulsed the main attack of the enemy. Especial credit is due to the Second Brigade of this division, commanded by Col. Sweitzer, though equal eulogy is claimed by the brigade of Bartlett, which so promptly checkmated the flanking manœuvre of Brown.

Passing now from the position of Warren, on the right, to that of Hancock, on the left, we find his corps engaged at the same time with the Fifth, though unlike Warren, who passed the river unopposed, he had to carry his crossing against severe opposition. As I have already mentioned, Hancock's point of passage was the Chesterfield or county bridge, half a mile above the railroad bridge. Here the rebels had a strong position and a *tête-de-pont* which had to be taken before the passage could be effected. Six or eight hundred yards north of the Anna is Long Creek, which runs parallel with the river and empties into it east of the railroad bridge. The two streams, therefore, form a species of island, and here the rebels had a prepared position to oppose any crossing. Near the bridge head is an extended redan, with a wet ditch in front, the gorge swept by rifle pits in the rear. On the opposite or southern bank of the river is a similar work and other rifle pits, while the southern bank commands the northern, and was swept by rebel artillery. These works were built a year ago, immediately after the battle of Chancellorsville. The island is a perfectly flat and bare plain, and across this it was necessary to advance in order to carry the bridge. The position was held by McLaw's division of Longstreet's corps.

To Gen. Birney's division of Hancock's corps was assigned the gloriously perilous task of carrying it. On the left was the brigade of Col. Egan; on his right Pierce's brigade, and Gen. Mott's brigade on the right of Pierce. The Fourth Brigade (the Excelsior, commanded by Col. Blaisdell, of the Eleventh Massachusetts) came up partly in rear, its left to the right of the redan. To cover the assault, three sections of artillery were put in position, and replied to the artillery fire of the enemy. On the left of Birney's division was Barlow's division, the left of which connected with the right of Gibbon's division, while Tyler's heavy artillery division was held in reserve.

An hour before sundown, of Monday, the assault was begun and most brilliantly executed by Birney's command, which swept across the open space at double quick, under a storm of artillery and volleys of musketry. Two regiments of the Excelsior Brigade, (the Seventy-first and Seventy-second New-York,) first reached the redan, the garrison of which ran precipitately as the menacing line of fixed bayonets came sweeping along. Making foothold in the parapet with their muskets, the brave fellows clambered up and simultaneously planted their colors on the rebel stronghold.

Thirty rebels, unable to get away in time, were captured in the ditch. The total loss in this brilliant exploit, the very rapidity and daring of which astonished and paralyzed the rebels, did not exceed a hundred men, and secured us the possession of the bridge, across which a portion of Hancock's corps immediately crossed, and held the bridge-head during the night.

The work of Monday, therefore, had secured us the passage of the North Anna at two different points, and night found the whole of the Fifth Corps crossed at Jerico Ford and a portion of the Second Corps across at Chesterfield bridge. Yesterday, Tuesday, 24th, was mainly employed in passing over the rest of the army and pushing out our lines and securing our position.

That held by Gen. Warren was happily one of great strength—being a point at which the Anna makes a bend in the form of a horseshoe, thus affording a secure *point-d'appui* for both flanks. Early yesterday the whole of the Sixth Corps (Wright's) filed over at this point, took position in rear of the Fifth, and a portion of it in the afternoon relieved part of Warren's front. Hancock on his front was not able to make such rapid progress. None found only such portions of the command as had forced the passage the previous night across the river. The rebels still held the works, rifle-pits and commanding heights on the southern bank. In the afternoon, however, Crawford's division of Warren's corps extended to the left, to make a diversion in his favor, engaged the enemy and enabled the whole of Birney's division to pass over. The remainder of the Second corps speedily followed. Meanwhile Burnside's corps still remained on the north bank of the river; but the operations of yesterday afternoon having swept the rebels from our whole front, the Ninth corps was able this morning to make the passage at Oxford, midway between the points of crossing of Hancock and Warren. During Monday night Hancock's left extended to the railroad bridge, we holding the northern end and the enemy the southern. The rebels, however, had prepared it for burning, and during the night it was set fire to and destroyed. This is no loss, as there appears to be no present intention to use the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad—Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, having been to-day opened as a new base. The water transportation of the army is now all there, and a long train with our wounded, was this morning sent across under escort to that point.

This morning finds our advance pushed out three miles south of the North Anna, and across the Virginia Central Railroad, which has been effectually destroyed. No engagement has up to this hour taken place. The main body of the rebels appears to have drawn back to the South Anna, which is a line they have long been preparing, and mean to defend to the last. Their advanced line rests along Long Creek, one mile north of the South Anna. Gen. Grant's plans with reference to this position have not yet been developed, and though a study of the ground affords an anticipation of the nature of the operation that will next be made, I refrain as yet from recording even speculations.

The heat during the past four days of marching and fighting has been excessive, and the work has been a most severe strain on the physical and moral powers of men and officers; but there is nothing which buoys an army up like success, and the determination of the Army of the Potomac abates not a jot or a tittle of the purpose with which it set out. I need not say that purpose is the capture of the rebel capital and the destruction of the rebel army. SWINTON.

Gen. Grant's Movements—Wounded Officers Arrived at Washington.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, May 26—Midnight.

Your special messenger just arrived from the front, reports that among the killed in the fight on Tuesday night, were Col. Chandler, and Liut. Brookvill, of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts.

We captured between nine hundred and a thousand prisoners, principally North Carolinians and Virginians.

Our wounded are being brought to Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, from whence they will be removed to Washington.

Three hours after your messenger left headquarters, he heard heavy cannonading and musketry firing toward our left. He thinks the battle was renewed, for when he left headquarters (12:30,) on Wednesday, Gen. Grant was preparing to "move on the enemy's works."

Our whole loss in killed and wounded since the retreat of the rebels from Spottsylvania, will not amount to more than twelve thousand. The loss of the rebels is double that number.

Abandonment of Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek—Capture of Guerrillas—Infamous Attempt to Poison Wounded Soldiers—The Wretch in Durance Vile.

Philadelphia, Friday, May 27.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

Washington, Friday, May 27.

The *Star* has the following:

The steamer *Jefferson*, which left Fredericksburgh yesterday morning, arrived here about nine o'clock last evening, bringing up about one hundred rebel soldiers, sixteen guerrillas and three rebel citizens.

These soldiers were captured near Hanover Junction, and among the number were Col. Mannin, of the Third Arkansas, three Captains and five Lieutenants.

The guerrillas were taken while making an attack upon one of our trains near Fredericksburgh.

Among the prisoners brought up on the *Jefferson* was a rebel citizen of Fredericksburgh who was arrested for poisoning bread and tendering it to our wounded soldiers.

The *Jefferson* also brought up fifty contrabands, a portion of whom were from the vicinity of Bowling Green.

When the *Jefferson* left Fredericksburgh, all of our wounded with the exception of some thirty or forty severe cases, had been placed upon steamers then lying at the dock, and as soon as those remaining were removed, it is the intention of the authorities to evacuate the place as it is of no further use to our forces during Grant's onward march.

Detachments of cavalry and infantry which had been garrisoning the place had already broken camp, preparatory to the evacuation.

The *Argo*, from Aquia Creek, arrived here this morning, at 7½ o'clock. Parties who came upon her report that Aquia Creek was evacuated yesterday afternoon.

The Operations of Mosby—The Fredericksburgh Hostages.

Washington, Friday, May 27.

The troops having been drawn in from Fairfax Station on Wednesday to take the place of those forwarded to the front, the guerrillas under Mosby had presented to them a fine opportunity to exhibit their destructive proclivities, and accordingly set to work to destroy all the buildings in the vicinity, consisting of blockhouses, warehouses, &c., which they accomplished most effectively by firing them. All the stores were brought in several days ago, so that nothing of the kind fell into the hands of the marauders.

The sixty rebel citizens of Fredericksburgh, arrested by order of the War Department, and brought hither to be held as hostages for the Union wounded soldiers betrayed into the hands of the rebels by Mayor Slaughter, were to have been taken from the Old Capitol this afternoon, and conveyed to Fort Delaware, under guard of a detachment of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Battle Reports via Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Friday, May 27.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says, according to an extra Washington *Republican*, issued at 4 o'clock, Lee was in line of battle this morning, on the south bank of the North Anna, and that a battle was probable to-day.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

Situation of Affairs at Bermuda Hundred.

Baltimore, Friday, May 27.

A letter from Bermuda Hundred, of Wednesday, says, the weather is exceedingly warm. The enemy have made frequent attacks upon our intrenchments and have been defeated at each attack with heavy loss.

On one of these occasions, the Gatnell gun, which throws 200 shots per minute, was brought to bear on the enemy with terrible result. Some rebel prisoners, captured at the time, asked our men "what kind of a gun is that? Do you load it all night and fire it all day?"

All Quiet at Bermuda.

Fort Monroe, Thursday, May 26.

A slight skirmish took place yesterday afternoon about three miles from City Point, up the Appomattox River, between pickets. The enemy was was routed. No material loss has been reported.

The mail-boat *John A. Warner* arrived at 5 P. M. All quiet at Bermuda Hundred to-day.

THE MARCH OF GEN. SHERMAN.

The Reported Flanking of Altoona Confirmed.

Johnston Supposed to be Sending His Troops to Virginia.

Chicago, Friday, May 27.

The *Journal's* Nashville correspondent states Gen. Sherman's entire army resumed its march from Kingston, Ga., on Tuesday.

It flanked Joe Johnston's position at Altoona, on the Etowah River.

This position was in a mountain fastness, and is considered stronger than Atlanta.

This correspondent believes that Gen. Johnston does not intend to fight, but that his troops are being gradually transferred to the forces of Gens. Lee and Beauregard.

Altoona Flanked Instead of Atlanta Flanked.

Louisville, Thursday, May 26.

Yesterday's Nashville *Union* says that Gen. Sherman has flanked Altoona on the west, taking the road to Dallas and Paulding. The *Union* has no particulars of the movement.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of Gen. Banks at New-Orleans—Reported Mutiny at Fort Morgan.

Cairo, Thursday, May 26.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from New-Orleans the 21st, and Memphis, Wednesday evening, has arrived at this place with 228 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The steamer *Columbia*, Havana, and *George Cromwell*, were to sail for New-York on the 21st.

The transport *Cahawba* had arrived at New-Orleans with the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers and Government stores.

The officer of the *Atlantic* report that Banks, with a portion of his army, arrived at New-Orleans on the 21st.

It was not known that any new movements were on foot for the present.

In moving across the country, during his retreat from Alexandria, Gen. Banks left the Red River at Fort de Russey, and struck for Semmesport, where he crossed the Atchafalaya, and then marched to Morgana on the Mississippi.

A. J. Smith's command also marched to Semmesport, and there embarked in transports.

A naval officer who left Pensacola on the 18th inst. says that a report had just been received there of another mutiny of the garrison in Fort Morgan near Mobile, but no particulars accompanied the report.

The New-Orleans cotton market was inactive; no sales of importance; low middling, 81c.@82c.; middling, 85c.@86c. Nothing was doing in sugar or molasses; a fair supply was offering but no disposition was shown to operate.

The Memphis cotton market was unchanged, the absence of stock limits transactions, though all offering was readily taken. Receipts since last report, 100 bales.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, May 27.

NO NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

Nothing received from the army to-day.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

The long-expected report of the Investigating Committee on the alleged frauds in the New-York Custom-house will be speedily forthcoming.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ARKANSAS.

The Administration Senators have had a caucus on the question of Arkansas reconstruction, as involved in the application of a Senator from that State for admission, but reached no definite conclusion. A joint caucus of the two Houses is still talked of, but in any event, there is scarcely a chance for the admission of the Arkansas claimants in either branch.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to the House resolution remitting the extra fifty per cent. duty on goods entered on the 29th of April.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX BILL.

The Senate, this evening, got through the consideration of the Tax Bill, with all the amendments proposed by the Finance Committee. A number of amendments from individual Senators are still to be considered.

The amendments to the Tax Bill that remain to be considered relate to the subjects of whisky and bank taxation only.

AIR LINE RAILROAD TO NEW-YORK.

The House Committee on the Air Line Railroad to New-York expect to report on Monday a bill chartering a line via Reading and Columbia, Penn.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations held a session to-day to consider the diplomatic correspondence on Mexican affairs.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The House Military Committee, to-day, after hearing Gen. Meigs' explanations, adopted the Senate bill reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department. It was ordered to be reported, and at once put upon its passage.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF RECRUITING AT NEW-YORK.

Gen. Philip St. George Cooke has been appointed General Superintendent of Recruiting for United States armies, headquarters at New-York, just having returned from the Gulf. He will at once proceed to his new post.

OUR WOUNDED.

A cavalry force has been sent out to bring in some of our wounded from the late battles, still remaining there.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Over a hundred of the rebel prisoners taken near Hanover Court-house have arrived here. Among other prisoners brought up at the same time, was one from Fredericksburgh arrested for trying to poison our wounded soldiers.

BUILDINGS DESTROYED AT AQUIA CREEK.

The buildings at Aquia Creek capable of affording shelter to guerrillas, have all been demolished.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, May 27.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

Subscriptions to the 10-40 loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amount to $1,521,000.

Death of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings.

Montreal, Friday, May 27.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, the American Consul-General, dropped dead at 10 P. M. this evening

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

$260,882 in Treasure.

The Seizure of the Guano Islands.

Gen. Herran Reported to be Organizing an Expedition to Oust the Spaniards.

The steamer *Champion*, A. G. JONES, commanding, mails passengers and specie to D. B. ALLEN, which left Apinwall on 17th instant, at 7 P. M., arrived here yesterday morning, at 7 A. M.

On Monday, 23d instant, latitude 29.07 longitude 73.24, spoke barque *Ellen Stevens*, from Portland.

LIST OF SPECIE:

Order	$19,877	Wells, Fargo & Co	41,547
Order	3,100	Total	$260,229
Bnoole Bro	30,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
A. Rich & Bro	5,000	Horace Ripley	$14,000
Dewitt, Kittle & Co	15,000	Ribon & Munos	1,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co	35,137	Messrs. Ackerman	300
J. H. Coghill	9,650	Total	$15,300
Jennings & Brewster	2,300		$260,229
J. B. Newton & Co	30,000	Grand total	$275,529
H. Cohn & Co	52,300		
C. H. Mallory	10,317		

FROM PANAMA.

Seizure of the Guano Islands—Gen. Herran Getting up an Expedition to Oust the Spaniards—Miscellaneous.

PANAMA, Tuesday, May 17.

The last steamer conveyed to you full particulars of the seizure of the Peruvian Guano Islands by the Spanish squadron. Since that time no further information thereto has reached Panama. The United States flagship *Lancaster* sailed hence fo Callao on the morning of the 16th in order to watch the proceedings.

The Pacific Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, from Central American ports, arrived on the night of the 8th. Among her freight she brought for New-York 1,000 dry hides, 686 bags of coffee, 70 bales of cotton and 24 bales of deer skins. At San Jose de Guatamala the *Salvador* succeeded in saving the British bark *Annie Peaell*, which had parted her anchor-chain and was drifting ashore. The British bark *Yeaico* had arrived at San Jose.

The news from Central America is unimportant. The small-pox was extending through Salvador. The Costa Rica Congress was convened for the 1st inst.

The P. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Anne*, from Ecuador and the ports of the coast, arrived on the 10th. She brings for New-York 324 bags of cocoa, 21 bales of India rubber and 10 bales of Quina bark. There is no news from Ecuador. From Bogota we learn that the General Government has at length acknowledged the Conservative State of Antioquia. MOSQUERA is expected shortly in the Cauca to carry on his long projected road to Cali.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* sailed hence for San Francisco on the evening of the 11th instant. Owing to the crowded state of the ship, (nine hundred and odd passengers,) some of them refused to go in her, and are still there. Gen. HERRAN is reported to have gone to San Francisco in the *Taylor*—it is supposed to get up an expedition in favor of Peru against the Spanish invaders.

The first mate of the *St. Louis*, Mr. KINDSLEY, unfortunately, had his leg broken just above the ankle, a few days ago, whilst taking in cargo. Amputation was necessary.

A party of American surveyors proceed to New-York on this steamer to report the result of their expedition across the Isthmus from Chepo, on the bay and river, in the Bay of Panama to San Blas Bay, on the Atlantic. They are not likely to have a great deal of importance to communicate. They spent some three months on the survey, found the distance across 28 miles, and the lowest summit level 800 feet.

We had hoped the rainy season had commenced after a few heavy showers, but the weather is as dry again as ever.

The brig *Costa Rica*, from New-York, reached Aspinwall on the 15th.

The celebrated actress ADAH ISAACKS MENKIN, of Heenan celebrity, is at present in Panama, *en route* for Europe.

The brig *Caroline*, from New-York, was at Aspinwall on the 16th inst.

The *Constitution*, from San Francisco, with 190 passengers, arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. She has $260,250 for New-York, and $900,000 for Europe.

There is no important news from Mexico.

LATEST.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 18.

The R. W. I. mail steamer has arrived at Aspinwall, from Nicaragua, with dates to the 16th.

The bar at Greytown has about 4 feet water, but is too narrow except for boats. Among the passengers is Mr. BRAINBRIDGE, Commissioner of the old Nicaragua Transit Company.

I have just received a copy of the contract entered into between the Government of Nicaragua and Commander BEDFORD CLAPPERTON TREVELYON, PIM, R. N., for the building of an interoceanic railroad, from Monkey Point on the Atlantic, to Coriento, Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific, passing along the northern side of Lake Nicaragua, crossing the Topi Taba or Pana Laga, along Lake Managua to Leon. The concession is for fifty years, and large tracts of land are granted also, with certain privileges.

The *Constitution* sailed hence for San Francisco on the evening of the 17th instant.

The Revolutionists in Antioquia Lay Down Their Arms—The Peruvian Question—Local Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, May 17, 1864.

We have no news of importance, except from the State of Antioquia, in this Republic, the mails from Central and South America not being due till the 20th. From Antioquia, by way of Cauca, we learn that the difficulties between that State and the General Government have been definitely settled and on the terms I suggested would be probable in my last. That is the General Government has recognized the right of the State to the complete management of its local affairs—the State on its part laying down its arms, and submitting to all the constitutional national laws. In fact, both parties has given in a little—the Government, because it did not wish to enter into another intestine war, without excellent reasons for doing so, and the State, because it saw by the triumph of MOSQUERA in Ecuador, it could not get the diversion in its favor if calculated upon, and consequently it would not be strong enough to contend against the General Government—or rather to overthrow it, in favor of the Conservative party, in accordance with the original programme. So now, for the first time in four years, a complete peace reigns throughout the whole Republic, and with so wise and astute a man as is the new President, MURILLO, we may expect quietude for the next two years, at least.

We have nothing further from Peru on the Chincha Islands question. The friends of Peru here talk confidently about the ability of the Republic to retake the Islands, but I don't see exactly how it is to be done. Propositions have been made, or talked of, to the Panama Railroad Company, to take iron-clads or monitors across the Isthmus, in pieces, to be fitted up in Panama or Callao, to ram at the two Spanish frigates; but that plan will hardly work. If the Spanish intend to hold the Chinchas permanently, which it is evident they do, from the character of the claim they set up to them, it is more than likely that naval reinforcements are already on their way from Spain to Callao.

It appears to be true that the Peruvian Government has purchased from the British Steamship Company on this coast the new steamer *Quito*, for $600,000, Peruvian currency, or about $450,000; but for what purpose it is not exactly known. Perhaps she is to be mounted with a couple of guns, to take the transports that Admiral PINZON has dispatched to Chili for supplies, and perhaps she is intended for a transport, to take troops from one point to another that may be threatened on the Peruvian coast.

The State of Panama is quietly awaiting the election for Governor that is to come off in September. There will probably be but little opposition to the present incumbent, Gen. SANTACOLOMA. He is very active and watchful, and any military movement against him will scarcely succeed. Gen. MOSQUERA will probably arrive in Panama on the 3d of next month, on his way to his State of Cauca, to arrange for the building of the carriage road from Buena Ventura to Cali, for which several hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated by the General Government, from the amount lately borrowed in England.

There was a good deal of talk last week in the streets about a project of some sailors to seize the American ship *Uncle Joe*, now in this harbor, and run away with her to New-Zealand; but, from the fact that no arrests have been made, I judge there is not much in it. It is said the plan was gotten up between four sailors shipped on the vessel at Panama; that one of them exposed the conspiracy, and was severely beaten by the others for doing so. Except the fact that the man did get well bruised by his comrades, the whole story may be set down as a sailor's yarn.

The steam-sloop *Lancaster*, Commodore LANMAN, having Acting Admiral BELL on board, left Panama for Callao, yesterday. The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* is at Callao, and the sloop *Cyane* at Panama.

The rainy season has fairly set in both at Panama and Aspinwall, to the great joy of the people, who were suffering for water.

Twenty boys, mostly from Ecuador, go to New-York on this steamer, to be placed in American schools. Parents formerly sent their children to England, France and Germany for their education, but the tide is now turning toward the United States. This arises largely from the fact that the United States are gaining in favor with South Americans since European meddling in Spanish-American affairs has been inaugurated, and the people hereabouts have learned that their only safety is in reliance upon the Great Republic.

The British steamer *Solent*, from Greytown, is just reported as having arrived at Aspinwall. She brings no news from Nicaragua, except the report that the French Government has demanded $3,000,060 from the Government of Nicaragua, as indemnity to French claimants. The Nicaraguans have a report that France intends to seize the country, and are much excited in consequence.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer, which arrived at Panama two days since, from Central American ports, brings no news worth mentioning.

The British freight propeller *Bolivar*, leaves Aspinwall this evening for Liverpool, via Havana.

The Panama Railroad Company's two brigs, *Costa Rica* and *Caroline*, both arrived at Aspinwall, from New-York, yesterday.

FROM THE RED RIVER.

ESCAPE OF ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLEET.

His Official Narrative of the Great Feat—Lieut.-Col. Bailey the Master Engineer—A Nation's Gratitude his Reward—Interesting Minor Particulars.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK,
MOUTH RED RIVER, May 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the vessels lately caught by low water above the falls at Alexandria have been released from their unpleasant position. The water had fallen so low that I had no hope or expectation of getting the vessels out this season, and, as the army had made arrangements to evacuate the country, I saw nothing before me but the destruction of the best part of the Mississippi squadron.

There seems to have been an especial Providence looking out for us in providing a man equal to the emergency. Lieut.-Col. BAILEY, Acting Engineer of the Nineteenth Army Corps, proposed a plan of building a series of dams across the rocks at the falls, and raising the water high enough to let the vessels pass over. This proposition looked like madness, and the best Engineers ridiculed it; but Co. BAILEY was so sanguine of success that I requested Gen. BANKS to have it done, and he entered heartily in the work. Provisions were short, and forage was almost out, and the dam was promised to be finished in ten days, or the army would have to leave us. I was doubtful about the time, but had no doubt about the ultimate success, if time would only permit. Gen. BANKS placed at the disposal of Col. BAILEY all the force he required, consisting of some three thousand men and two or three hundred wagons. All the neighboring steam mills were torn down for material—two or three regiments of Maine men were set at work felling trees, and on the second day after my arrival in Alexandria from Grand Ecore, the work had fairly begun. Trees were falling with great rapidity, teams were moving in all directions, bringing in brick and stone; quarries were opened; flat-boats were built to bring stone down from above, and every man seemed to be working with a vigor I have seldom seen equalled, while perhaps not one in fifty believed in the success of the undertaking. These falls are about a mile in length, filled with rugged rocks, over which at the present stage of water it seemed to be impossible to make a channel.

The work was commenced by running out from the left bank of the river a tree dam, made of the bodies of very large trees, brush, brick and stone, cross-tied with heavy timber, and strengthened in every way which ingenuity could devise. This was run out about three hundred feet into the river; four large coal barges were then filled with brick and sunk at the end of it. From the right bank of the river cribs filled with stone were built out to meet the barges, all of which was successfully accomplished, notwithstanding there was a current running of nine miles an hour, which threatened to sweep everything before it. It will take too much time to enter into the details of this truly wonderful work; suffice it to say, that the dam had nearly reached completion in eight days' working time, and the water had risen sufficiently on the upper falls to allow the *Fort Hindman*, *Osage* and *Neosho* to get down and be ready to pass the dam. In another day it would have been high enough to enable all the other vessels to pass the upper falls. Unfortunately, on the morning of the 9th inst., the pressure of water became so great that it swept away two of the stone barges which swung in below the dam on one side. Seeing this unfortunate accident, I jumped on a horse and rode up to where the upper vessels were anchored, and ordered the *Lexington* to pass the upper falls if possible, and immediately attempt to go through the dam. I thought I might be able to save the four vessels below, not knowing whether the persons employed on the work would ever have the heart to renew the enterprise.

The *Lexington* succeeded in getting over the upper falls just in time, the water rapidly falling as she was passing over. She then steered directly for the opening in the dam, through which the water was rushing so furiously that it seemed as if nothing but destruction awaited her. Thousands of beating hearts looked on, anxious for the result. The silence was so great as the *Lexington* approached the dam that a pin might almost have been heard to fall. She entered the gap with a full head of steam on, pitched down the roaring torrent, made two or three spasmodic rolls, hung for a moment on the rocks below, was then swept into deep water by the current, and rounded to safely into the bank.

Thirty thousand voices rose in one deafening cheer, and universal joy seemed to pervade the face of every man present. The *Neosho* followed next—all her hatches battened down, and every precaution taken against accident. She did not fare as well as the *Lexington*, her pilot having become frightened as he approached the abyss, and stopped her engine, when I particularly ordered a full head of steam to be carried. The result was that for a moment her hull disappeared from sight, under the water. Every one thought she was lost. She rose, however, swept along over the rocks with the current, and fortunately escaped with only one hole in her bottom, which was stopped in the course of an hour. The *Hindman* and *Osage* both came through beautifully without touching a thing, and I thought if I was only fortunate enough to get my large vessels as well over the falls, my fleet once more would do good service on the Mississippi.

The accident to the dam, instead of disheartening Col. BAILEY, only induced him to renew his exertions, after he had seen the success of getting four vessels through. The noble-hearted soldiers, seeing their labor of the last eight days swept away in a moment, cheerfully went to work to repair damages, being confident now that all the gunboats would be finally brought over. The men had been working for eight days and nights, up to their necks in water, in the broiling sun, cutting trees and wheeling bricks, and nothing but good humor prevailed among them. On the whole, it was very fortunate the dam was carried away, as the two barges that were swept away from the centre swung around against some rocks on the left and made a fine cushion for the vessels, and prevented them, as it afterward appeared, from running on certain destruction.

The force of the water and the current being too great to construct a continuous dam of six hundred feet across the river in so short a time, Col. BAILEY determined to leave a gap of fifty-five feet in the dam, and build a series of wing dams on the Upper Falls. This was accomplished in three days' time, and on the 11th instant the *Mound City*, the *Carondelet* and *Pittsburgh* came over the Upper Falls, a good deal of labor having been expended in hauling them through, the channel being very crooked—scarcely wide enough for them. Next day the *Ozark*, *Louisville*, *Chillicothe*, and two tugs also succeeded in crossing the Upper Falls.

Immediately afterward, the *Mound City*, *Carondelet* and *Pittsburgh* started in succession to pass the dam, all their hatches battened down, and every precaution taken to prevent accident.

The passage of these vessels was a most beautiful sight, only to be realized when seen. They passed over without an accident, except the unshipping of one or two rudders. This was witnessed by all the troops, and the vessels were heartily cheered when they passed over. Next morning, at 10 o'clock, the *Louisville*, *Chilicothe*, *Ozark* and two tugs passed over without any accident except the loss of a man, who was swept off the deck of one of the tugs. By 3 o'clock that afternoon the vessels were all coaled, ammunition replaced, and all steamed down the river with the convoy of transports in company. A good deal of difficulty was anticipated in getting over the bars in Lower Red River—depth of water reported only five feet, gunboats were drawing six. Providentially, we had a rise from the back-water of the Mississippi—that river being very high at that time—the back-water extending to Alexandria, 150 miles distant, enabling us to pass all the bars and obstructions with safety.

Words are inadequate to express the admiration I feel for the ability of Lieut.-Col. BAILEY. This is, without doubt, the best engineering feat ever performed. Under the best circumstances, a private company would not have completed this work under one year, and to an ordinary mind the whole thing would have appeared an entire impossibility. Leaving out his ability as an engineer—the credit he has conferred upon the country—he has saved the Union a valuable fleet worth nearly two millions of dollars; more, he has deprived the enemy of a triumph which would have emboldened them to carry on this war a year or two longer, for the intended departure of the army was a fixed fact, and there was nothing left for me to do in case that event occurred but to destroy every part of the vessels, so that the rebels could make nothing of them. The highest honors the Government can bestow on Col. BAILEY can never repay him for the service he has rendered the country.

To Gen. BANKS, personally, I am much indebted for the happy manner in which he has forwarded this enterprise, giving it his whole attention night and day; scarcely sleeping while the work was going on; attending personally to see that all the requirements of Col. BAILEY were complied with on the instant.

I do not believe there ever was a case where such difficulties were overcome in such a short space of time, and without any preparation.

I beg leave to mention the names of some of the persons engaged on this work, as I think that credit should be given to every man employed on it. I am unable to give the names of all, but sincerely trust that Gen. BANKS will do full justice to every officer engaged in this undertaking when he makes his report. I only regret that time did not enable me to get the names of all concerned.

The following are the names of the most prominent persons:

Lieut.-Col. BAILEY, acting military engineer, 19th Army Corps, in charge of the work; Lieut.-Col. Pearcall, assistant; Col. Dwight, acting assistant Inspector-General; Lieut.-Col. W. B. Kinney, 16th New-York Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Hubbard, 30th Maine Volunteers; Major Suate'le, Provost-Marshal; and Lieut. Williamson, ordnance officer.

The following were a portion of the regiments employed:

29th Maine, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Emmerson; 116th New-York, Col. George M. Love; 161st New-York, Capt. Prentiss; 133d New-York, Col. Currie.

The engineer regiments and regiments of the Thirteenth Army Corps were also employed.

I feel that I have done but little justice to the work or the persons engaged in it. Being severely indisposed, I feel myself unable to go into further details. I trust some future historian will treat this matter as it deserves to be treated, because it is a subject in which the whole country should feel an interest, and the noble men who succeeded so admirably in this arduous task should not lose one atom of credit so justly due them.

The Mississippi squadron will never forget the obligations it is under to Lieut.-Col. BAILEY, acting military engineer of the 19th Army Corps.

Previous to passing the vessels over the falls, I had nearly all the guns, ammunition, provisions, chain cables, anchors, and everything that could affect their draft, taken out of them.

The commanders were indefatigable in their exertions to accomplish the object before them, and a happier set of men were never seen than when their vessels were once more in fighting trim.

If this expedition has not been so successful as the country hoped for, it has exhibited the indomitable spirit of Eastern and Western men to overcome obstacles deemed by most people insurmountable. It has presented a new feature in the war, nothing like which has ever been accomplished before.

I regret to inform you, among the misfortunes of this expedition, of the loss of two small light-draft gunboats, the *Signal* and *Covington*. I sent them down from Alexandria to convoy a quartermaster's boat—the *Warner*—loaded with cotton, and some 400 troops on board, not knowing that the enemy had any artillery on the river below us, or anything more than wandering gangs of guerrillas, armed with muskets, which these vessels were competent to drive off.

It appears, however, that the rebels were enabled to pass our advance force at night, with some 6,000 men and 25 pieces of artillery. With these they established a series of batteries at a place called DUNN's bayou, thirty miles below Alexandria, a very commanding position. These batteries were so masked that they could not be seen in passing, even by the closest observation.

The first notice the vessel received of the battery was a furious fire, which opened on the quartermaster's boat, the *Warner*, piercing her boilers, and completely disabling her; at the same time, 6,000 infantry opened with musketry, killing and wounding half the soldiers on the vessel. She drifted into the opposite bank, where a number managed to make their escape in the bushes, though many were killed in attempting to do so.

The *Signal* and *Covington* immediately rounded to and opened their guns on the batteries, and pushed up, endeavoring to secure the *Warner* from her perilous position. They had, however, as much as they could do to take care of themselves, the cross-fire of the three batteries cutting them up in a terrible manner. Their steam pipes were soon cut and their boilers perforated with shot, notwithstanding which they fought the batteries for five long hours, the vessels being cut all to pieces and many killed and wounded on board. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant GEORGE P. LORD, commanding the *Covington*, having expended all his shot, spiked his guns, set fire to his vessel, and escaped with what was left of his crew to the shore, and his vessel blew up. The *Signal*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant EDWARD MORGAN, still fought his guns for half an hour after the destruction of the *Covington*. He found it impossible to destroy his vessel by burning, her decks being covered with wounded, and humanity forbade him sacrificing the lives of the noble fellows who had defended their vessel so gallantly.

He gave permission to all those who wished to escape to do so; some of them attempted to get off by climbing up the bank—many were killed while doing so by the murderous fire of musketry poured in from the opposite side.

The captain remained with the vessel and was captured, if he remained alive, but I have no information regarding him. The rebels took the guns off of her, and, placing her across the channel as an obstruction, sunk her.

Gen. BANKS, on hearing the news, sent out cavalry to hunt for the unfortunate men, many of whom were picked up and brought into Alexandria. A number escaped down the river, and went aboard some light-draught gunboats that were coming up at the time to the scene of action, but were driven back by the superior artillery of the enemy.

I feel very much for the poor fellows who fell into the hands of the enemy, as the latter have been very merciless to some of the prisoners they have taken, and committed outrages at which humanity shudders.

The vessels will all return to their stations in a few days, as there is no prospect, under present circumstances, of renewing operations in this part of Louisiana, the season having passed for operations with any chance of success.

I am sorry to see that the rebel guerrillas have become quite troublesome on the Mississippi since I left, all of which will be rectified within the coming week.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

FROM MEXICO.

Reported Battle at San Luis—The French Thoroughly Defeated.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 26.

The New-Orleans *True Delta*, of the 21st, has the following from Mexico:

"The steamer *St. Mary's* arrived last night, bringing 150 refugees, and reports that a heavy battle had taken place between the French and Mexicans, 7,000 strong, under Gen. NEGRETE, at San Luis, in which the French were thoroughly defeated."

This intelligence, though of vast importance, is doubted by many intelligent Mexicans in our city, for several reasons.

The Mexican Consul, we are told, has had no intelligence of the victory, though he usually receives the earliest intelligence of these movements.

It was known from various sources, however, that Gen. NEGRETE was marching his troops with the intention of giving the enemy battle, yet the distance to be accomplished (three hundred miles, over a burning country, in which there was no water,) was too great, in the opinion of those familiar with the country, for human energy.

The Funeral of Col. Hall.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G., S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—The melancholy duty of announcing the decease of Col. G. B. HALL, of the Ninety-third Regiment of this brigade, devolves upon the commandant thereof. He died on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. His funeral will take place at the residence of his father, Hon. G. HALL, No. 37 Livingston-street, Brooklyn, near the City Hall, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M.

A regiment from Gen. JESSE C. SMITH's brigade, of Brooklyn, has volunteered to parade as funeral escort. The officers of this brigade are requested to attend the funeral, with crape on the left arm and sword-hilt.

By order of JOHN EWEN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

H. M. VAN BEUREN, Aid-de-Camp.

FOUND DROWNED—In the Fresh Kills, near the Excelsior Poudrette Works, Staten Island, a lad about 16 years old, wearing a hickory shirt and woolen pants. His hair was cut short, and the body appeared to have been in the water five or six days. It was sent to the Richmond County Poorhouse for interment.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE FACTS OF THE RE D'ITALIA.

The Iron Casing of the Ship—Her Armament—Her Draft—Her Speed and her Voyage.

NOTES BY HER BUILDER AND BY NAVAL OFFICIALS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 23, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention having been called to several articles in the press commenting on an editorial which appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES recently, the subject being the performance of the frigate *Re d'Italia* on her recent voyage from New-York to Naples, I deem it proper to collate some memoranda and extracts from the official reports of United States naval officers on board during both trial trips, by the order of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, and also extracts from the ship's log, on the voyage to Naples. This summary of facts I present for your consideration, inasmuch as the editorial was written without my knowledge or solicitation, and without much, if any, of the following information being known to the editor.

The *Re d'Italia* is about 285 feet length, 55 feet beam, 800 pnominal; armament, 36 8 inch rifled guns; draft of water when completely equipped for service, limited by contract to 24 feet 9 inches; contract speed, when fully equipped for service, fixed at 12 knots at sea, and capacity of coal bunkers 650 tons. The iron cuirass, consisting of nine courses, to extend from a line six feet below deep-load water-line to the spar-deck; lower courses 4¾ inches thick; upper courses 4½ inches thick.

The seven lower courses were in position on the ship's sides when she made her voyage across the ocean. the two upper courses (that part of the cuirass between the ports, and a narrow course above the ports, weighing much less *pro-rata* than the lower courses) were—not by my wish, but at the request of the Italian Government—stowed partly in the hold and partly on the berth-deck.

All her armament was not on board, (only eight guns,) but *the deficiency in its weight was more than counterbalanced by excess in weight of coal, spare and duplicate machinery, stores, &c.* On gun-deck were stowed most of the duplicate machinery, and also 218 tons of coal in temporary bunkers (a weight greater than that of her guns, and greater than she will ever have on her gun-deck when fully armed and equipped.) All her bunkers were full over her shell rooms, forward and after hold, and every available space, were filled with coal; and in additon to this, she had on board four months' provisions and stores, cattle and other freight.

When going to sea from New-York *she drew one foot water more* than she will ever draw when put in commission ready for service, as was proved by the quantity of coal, stores, water, &c., put on board by requirement of contract before making trial trips at sea, fully equal to all the weights she will have on board when in service.

It is well known to nautical men that a ship of the model of the *Re d'Italia*, having her hold completely filled with heavy weights, such as engines, boilers, shafting, propeller, coal, stores, chain, shot, shell, water, &c., &c., without counterbalancing weights above, will roll in a sea-way much more than if such top weights are supplied; and in the *Re d'Italia's* case, the absence of her full armament and the cuirass plates above the port-cills, this upper weight was supplied by coal stowed on the gun-deck so long as it remained there. When this coal was removed for consumption, all the extra weight in hold tended to create additional rolling, and the heaviest weather experienced on the voyage was just before reaching the Azores, and when the extra coal on the gun-deck had been consumed.

With the disadvantage of leaving port much deeper loaded than ever intended she should be, or ever will be required by the service in which she will be engaged, her performance on the recent passage is unequaled by that of any iron-clad vessel yet built in any country, as proved by the record. And what is most remarkable, at the termination of the voyage, the ship gave no evidence of the slightest straining from the weight of the iron on her sides. *Even the cement in the seams of the cuirass was not started in the slightest degree;* and the condition of the engines was such that the chief engineer, in forty-eight hours after arrival at Naples, reported them ready for another trip of 5,000 miles.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMANDER FEBIGER, U. S. N., ON THE FIRST TRIAL TRIP, DEC. 29, 1863.

* * * "During the afternoon (Dec. 28.) blowing a half gale, the forward engine out of order and stopped, the vessel under canvas, behaving well, the roll quick but easy, the vessel raising buoyantly to sea." * * * "During this imperfect trial, the vessel proved herself to be a good sea boat, *was completely under control of her helm*, rolling quicker but no deeper than an ordinary vessel, and raising buoyantly to the sea."

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF ACTING-ENGINEER FARRON, U. S. N., ON THE FIRST TRIAL TRIP, DEC. 31, 1863.

* * * "The ship steered splendidly, obeying the least change in the wheel, and a few feet from the engine room hatch it was hard to realize that the vessel was under way; even in the cabin, one could write without the least annoyance from the action of the screw. At 4 o'clock P. M., (Dec. 28,) stopped the engine to cool the crank pin; the wind had now increased to a gale, with heavy puffs, and, although the sea was very high, *it had no effect upon the vessel*, and below deck there was nothing to indicate that we were at sea except the gentle roll."

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMODORE GODON, U. S. N., ON THE SECOND TRIAL TRIP, FEB. 19, 1864.

"I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to your order of the 7th inst., I have made the trial trip in the Italian frigate *Re d'Italia*, and beg leave to submit the following report: The frigate is about 6,000 tons measurement, is 285 feet long, 55 feet beam, and drew 24 feet water as we passed over the Bar. She is at this time *iron-plated (4½ inches thick) from 6 feet below the water line to 9 feet above it*, or on a line with the gun-deck ports. The remainder of the plating is on board the ship fore and aft the berth-deck. Its entire weight is near 900 tons. The battery will consist of 36 eight-inch guns. It is not on board, but *its computed weight was made up* on the ship by additional coal." * * * "On the first day we steamed up and down the bay and passed the City (New-York) several times, gradually increasing the working of the engines, and rapidly increasing the speed of the ship, turning her in the North River and among the vessels with great ease, and *getting her about in less than two and three-quarter minutes, and in less than one-third of a mile distance.* During one of these runs the time was carefully noted from Fort Hamilton to Castle William and back, distance being thirteen and a half miles, time sixty-three and a half minutes, or about *twelve and a half miles per hour.* At this time the water-line of the ship was covered with not less than *four inches in thickness of ice.* The test was particularly satisfactory to all on board, and the officers of the ship expressed themselves greatly satisfied. It is the fastest steaming I have ever made in a vessel of war. Our trial trip *at sea* was not calculated to test the qualities of the ship—the sea being smooth—although we had considerable wind. We stood outside for one hundred miles, making, with forty revolutions of the propeller, the trip back to the bar in considerably less than twenty-four hours. The vessel seems to have fine buoyant qualities, and recalls no idea of an iron-clad from her movements. The Italian officers having satisfied themselves of the sea qualities of the vessel on her former trip, they did not remain to test them this time." * * * "The entire performance of the *Re d'Italia* was most satisfactory. She will probably prove one of the fastest war sea-steamers in the world. The greatest number of revolutions we made was 51½. She will probably make from 55 to 60, which will doubtless give her a speed of *thirteen and one-half miles, if not more, per hour.* I am happy to congratulate Capt. IMBERT, of the *Re d'Italia*, and Capt. ISOLA, of the *Galantuomo*, on having added so fine a ship to their navy, and felt proud as an American that a private ship-yard could turn out such a piece of naval work."

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER J. B. KIMBALL, U. S. N., ON SECOND TRIAL TRIP, FEB. 19, 1864.

"I respectfully submit the following report of the operation of the machinery of the iron-clad frigate *Re d'Italia* during the recent trial from the 15th to the 19th inst. The maximum number of revolutions obtained was 51, with a steam pressure of 25 lbs., vacuum 24½ inches, cutting off at ½ the stroke. The average number of revolutions made during the time over a measured distance when the speed given was 12¾ knots, was 47, steam 20 lbs., vacuum 24 inches. From observation, it is my judgment that with proper fires an average of 55 revolutions can be maintained, with 25 lbs. pressure of steam on about 80 tons of coal per day. * * * The trial as a whole was eminently successful, and I have nothing adverse to report."

By the log the whole distance actually run on the voyage from New-York to Naples was 4,990 miles, the actual running time was 460 hours (not including stoppage of 50 hours at the Azores and 20 hours at Gibraltar;) the whole consumption of coal was 1,040 tons—an average of 2¼ tons per hour, 3,000 miles of the whole distance were steamed with 4 boilers and the remainder of the distance with 5 boilers—her sixth not having been used—and while going up the Mediterranean, she steamed during a whole watch at the rate of 14 *knots an hour.*

I am, dear sir, yours very truly,
W. H. WEBB.

THE STEAM NAVY.

The Pensacola and her Survey in New-York—Letter from E. N. Dickerson, Esq.

To the Committee of Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: Since I was examined before you as a witness in regard to the treatment of the sloop-of-war *Pensacola*, the following facts have occurred, which I desire to state, and to add to my testimony:

The Navy Department having determined to order the *Pensacola* home from New-Orleans, removed from her Mr. PURDY, her engineer—who was familiar with her machinery, and who declared that she was able to go anywhere on any duty—and ordered to her a young man without experience, as I believe, with the intention of making good the report that the ship could not be run for twenty-four hours. In his hands, however, the ship reached New-York, going faster under steam, and with less coal, than the *Lackawanna* went over the same course last year, as her log-book shows; although the *Penscaola* is much larger, and was practically disabled.

When the ship came to New-York the department ordered the board which sat last Winter to examine her and report what sort of engines they would recommend to take the place of the present ones. That board met, and was composed of the following persons: Messrs. Everet, Copeland, Merrick, Bartol, Bromley, Loring, Hibbard, Wright and Coryell. I requested that I might be present when the engines were run, which was advocated by the two last-named gentlemen, but I was refused that privilege; which I thought rather hard, when it is considered that I never had seen the engines move, (because, as you know, the department held Mr. SICKELS a prisoner when the ship started, and would have held me also if I had come to Washington,) and when it is considered that I am declared to the country to be incompetent because of the supposed bad performance of those engines.

The board, however, (except Mr. WRIGHT,) had the engines run at the dock, the department having sent Mr. HIBBERT, the person who attempted to disable them by depriving them of oil, to exhibit their capacity. These results followed, as I am informed: The wheel could be run *eighteen revolutions a minute*, with all the fires burning and furnace doors shut; the steam would rise to about 25 pounds to the inch, and the vacuum would stand at about 18 inches of mercury, and the *throttle-valve could not be opened because the water would work over from the boilers.* In consequence of this last fact Mr. MERRICK appealed to the board, saying that it proved enough, and that the engines ought to be removed; for that an engine which would not permit the boilers to be freely opened to it was unfit for service, (in which last proposition I entirely agree with him.)

Mr. WRIGHT, however, one of the board, thought it an outrage to condemn machinery and its makers, without giving them an opportunity to see it work, and he caused the engines to be kept under steam another day, and invited me to witness their operation. On condition that I should not be ill treated on board by any of the Navy Department people, I went, and the engines were run, as on the day before, and *as they had been run all the way from New-Orleans.*

I at once observed that all the cut-off valves but one—seven in number—were "hung up"—that is, were so screwed up that they did not shut the holes they were designed to close; under which condition they would, of course, draw from the boilers much more steam than the boilers could make, if the throttle-valve were opened, and therefore it had to be kept closed, and so the engines became disabled. You may imagine my indignation at the outrage. I at once saw why the board refused to permit me to be present when the engines were run, and why Mr. PURDY had been sent away from the ship, and an inexperienced young man put in charge, who declared that he had never altered anything after he took possession.

I at once called for a wrench, and in a few minutes one man had restored the valves to their proper position. The effect was as it ought to have been. Immediately the speed increased to twenty-two revolutions instead of eighteen; the throttle-valve was opened wide and no water worked out of the boilers; and the fires which had only been able to keep the engines running eighteen revolutions under full draft, now sent up the steam to 31 pounds to the inch pressure, and then the furnace doors had to be opened and the draft shut off, in order to prevent more steam than was desired. At the same time the vacuum fell to 22 inches of mercury instead of 18, although the cold water for condensation is designed to be got by the motion of the ship through the water, which in this case was at rest.

These facts were exhibited in the presence of Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. CORYELL, who can be called to verify the statements; and they can be exhibited at any time until the engines are more mutilated than now.

When I went ashore I was informed that Mr. EVERET and Mr. MARTIN (the latter not on the board, but one of Mr. ISHERWOOD's party) had already applied to Mr. ROACH for one pair of 60-inch engines, of Mr. ISHERWOOD's variety, to be put in the *Pensacola*—thus proving that the plans for taking out the engines of the ship were all matured, and that the survey was a mere sham, to give a color to the proceeding. In order to make sure that my information was correct, I charged Mr. EVERET with the fact, and he admitted it to be true, saying that he "had a right to do as he pleased"—which I agreed to, in the sense that, where there is no statute law to forbid, a man may have "*a right*" to commit an outrage of any sort.

I am also informed that the fresh water condensers of the *Pensacola* supplied the boilers without salt all the way from New-Orleans—so the engineer asserts. The board recommended that they should be taken out and salt water condensers substituted. Their only fault is that no patent fees can be got on them, and *they do make fresh water*; whereas, the condensers in all the other boats pay one of Mr. ISHERWOOD's party large patent fees, and *do not make fresh water.* Under these circumstances, I agree that one sort ought to be removed; and probably it would not be so disgraceful to the department to destroy them, as it would be to pay for the others, while these are allowed to show that fresh water can be got without paying any patent fee for it. One sort ought to come out surely.

These, gentlemen, are the facts. The *Pensacola's* engines were built, as you know, to test certain propositions, as an experiment. They are to-day, *in the main*, the *best propeller engines in existence.* There are some defects in pumps and other trifling parts, but in the great elements which insure great results, they have no equals now created. One pair of the engines are very much out of adjustment, but the other pair work better than any propeller engines I have ever seen; and nothing could be imagined superior, since they are perfectly noiseless, and perfectly smooth in all parts of their revolution. The other pair would be so, if adjusted, since they are mere duplicates. And to-day, in the very bad condition she is in, the *Pensacola* can go faster than any sloop-of-war built on the new plans, although she is nearly twice their size, and has only 60 per cent. of their boiler power; and if put in good order, she can go faster than any man-of-war of her size in the world, although she was not built for speed, but for high economy.

As you know, DICKERSON and SICKELS have never had possession of the ship as they were to have had it. Mr. SICKELS was imprisoned and I left Washington rather than be imprisoned when she was about being finished. The ship was ashore on a reef for a week, and badly "hogged," so that the engines were thrown out of line. We were refused permission to send our own engine-driver with her, and one was put there who avowed to Mr. SICKELS that he could not do justice to the engines for fear of ISHERWOOD; and he deliberately deprived them of oil and attempted their destruction, as has been proven before you by CHAS. H. BALL, the first assistant, who privately smuggled oil from the tanks to keep her running; and now, to complete the outrage, I was refused permission to be present when the engines were to be tried for their lives, and when it was to be decided whether the United States were to lose the benefit of all the expense thus far incurred on them, and when they were run with their valves "hung up" in order fraudulently to make a case which fairly could not have been made against them.

For myself, I am entirely *personally* indifferent to the fate of the *Pensacola*. But it does grieve me to see the fruit of so much thought and labor spent in the hope of doing some good to our country, thus ruthlessly sacrificed in order to gratify the vengeance of one man, and prevent a demonstration which would, in stronger terms than any human testimony can do it, show the ignorance and villainy by which our entire navy has been ruined, and the United States left helpless at the feet of any naval Power which choses to drive us off the ocean.

EDWARD N. DICKERSON.

Naval War Returning to First Principles.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times.

In naval tactics the world is returning to first principles. Naval strategy—if the term is applicable to marine enterprises—like military strategy, is unchanged and unchangeable. This must be so while human objects are the same. The rules of strategy are normal laws, universal and almost immutable. Tactics change. They advance, it would appear, in circles, revolving, but advancing as vast wheels gain ground—cycloids in progressive development. The first vessels were traders; they were impelled by oars. Their employment in naval expeditions soon necessitated a multiplication of the oar-power. As in commerce, so in war, steam has supplanted human sinews. The demands of the military marine led to the development of the power and applicableness of marine engines, as on board of Monitors and the Stevens Battery, propelling the vessel, revolving the turret, moving the armament, loading the guns, &c. Nevertheless, the application both of human exertion and steam-power is identical, subordinate to human intelligence. Paddle-wheels or propellers do the work of single, double, triple, and more numerous banks of oars. The number of banks of oars in a galley correspond to the number of horse-power or class of engines in a steamboat. The *Great Eastern* is equivalent to one of those huge vessels with manifold tiers of rowers, such as we read of in ancient history, such as were built to gratify the whim of a HIERO or a PTOLEMY, which scarcely any port would admit; maintained at an expense incommensurate with any possible advantage.

In another point of view, however, the analogy between a rowing marine and a steam marine is very remarkable. The Roman galleys were often at once monitors and rams. One of the most destructive means of offence possessed by a Roman war-galley was its beak, punch or ram projecting from an armored bow. Roman war-ships, *de facto*, were rams. This, reference to any authority on ancient military-marine architecture, will demonstrate. Therein will be found delineated a variety of rostra or prows, with different horns, beaks or punches. They might be styled monitors, also, for they had turrets, armed with very powerful engines—the artillery of ancient and mediæval warfare—for hurling with precision and mighty effect rocks, beams, and even huge masses of metal. One kind of mangonel, resembling a gigantic spoon, threw boulders as effective against walls, at short ranges, as battering cannon. The plates in works on marine architecture present the picture of Roman gallies, with turrets amidships, with a beak, punch or ram on the bow, just like one of our monitors, substituting oars for motive power, instead of the paddles of a side-wheel, or the flukes of a propeller.

Impelled by hundreds of oarsmen, of far less consideration individually than the bolts of an engine, since they were more easily replaced, the ancient gallies butted furiously at each other, meanwhile hurling mighty projectiles on each others decks. To sweep away the oars or crush the rowers was equivalent to disabling an engine. The roar of a perforated flue makes more noise than the howls of hundreds of mutilated oarsmen, since they were usually gagged in action for the very purpose of preventing any utterance of pain or pleasure. "Gag the rowers," was the customary order on board the mediæval and modern gallies, upon going into action. Then, when a galley lay unmanageable, its more fortunate antagonist gave it the fatal punch, and thus many a Greek, Roman or barbarian *Cumberland* received the *coup de grace*, heeled, filled, and, amid the yells of its crew, like the awful sputtering of a submerging furnace and boiler, went down

——"All a wrack.
With a sudden shudder of death."

This system or tactics, however, did not die out as or with the Roman military marine. Men who examined the subject were mistaken in supposing that there were no instances of *punching* between the days of Triremes and Quinquiremes and the appearance of HOLLINS' ram on the Mississippi. The galley system, gradually modified, or rather continually deteriorating in power and effect, lasted, particularly in the Baltic and Mediterranean, down to the latter part of the eighteenth century, mingling its ancient and mediæval tactics, the tactics of inland seas, with the grander tactics of the ocean. The Mediterranean galleys were often furnished with beaks or horns, and punched. A magnificent picture, covering a whole wall of an apartment in one of Genoa's stately palaces, represents a Genoese or Maltese galley *ramming* a huge enemy's vessel, which is sinking from the effects of the shock. Other instances of similar results might be cited.

On or about the 22d of June, 1338 or '40, EDWARD III. of England won the naval "ENGAGEMENT NEAR SLUYS," the *marine* Waterloo of mediæval history, inasmuch as the victory was decided by the opportune arrival of Flemish and Hollandish squadrons, just as BLUCHER decided the land Waterloo of 1815 by bringing up his Prussians at the crisis. This naval conflict is the first of which there are detailed records in which there is no mention made of the *remos detergere* (*i. e.* oar-disabling) and *rostrum impingere* (*i. e.* goring, ramming or punching) tactics. The *naves rostratæ*, rams, or the Eperon or beak-headed vessels which took their place, were still in use in the time of PHILIP AUGUSTUS toward the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth centuries. In the early part of the fourteenth century purely sea-going vessels, relied, as a general thing, on sails, and, as oars were absolutely requisite to render a punch, ram or beak effective, this mode of fighting at sea almost entirely ceased. The most remarkable instance, however, of latter mediæval punching occurred 24th August, 1217, in the sea fight styled "Engagement on Ocean" between 40 vessels equiped by the Governors of the Cinque-Ports (England,) and 80 French ships fitted out to succor the Dauphin, LOUIS, invading England. The former (English) had "*long bows* (? rams,) which "*did them notable service*," running down (*i. e. punching*) the French transports and sinking them with all on board.

The huge Spanish *galleasses* of the latter part of the sixteenth century, which were propelled both by oars and by sails, presented a partial revival of the turret system of the ancients. These turrets, often armed with much heavier pieces than the broadside guns, constituted a sort of top-gallant forecastle and elevated keep-like poop. Such lofty timber towers, forward and aft, were regular forts or block-houses on deck. The *galleasses* were likewise oak armored, timber-plated, and braced like Arctic discovery ships. The sides of the *Hecla* were seven feet thick. How successfully they battered with their broadsides, very heavy for the era, the Moslem fleet at Lepanto, in 1571, where oarsmen won their last laurels, is dwelt upon by many historians. Their success on this occasion misled PHILIP II. just as the defeat of the *Merrimac* gave our authorities an undue idea of the power of monitors. Deceived by a triumph due to place—a placid gulf—and circumstances, the Spanish tyrant launched these armored ships, these floating timber fortresses, into the ever-heaving ocean.

The experiment failed. They met with the fate of our original monitors at sea. One or two went down prone in the first gale; others became unmanagetle, rolling and plunging so as to neutralize all attempts at manœuvering or managing their batteries. Then dawned the day of sailing-vessels. Amid the reciprocal victories of the Dutch and English naval giants grew the ascendency of seamanship. No more Don Johns appeared, but perfect seamen, like Tromp, Blake, Ruyter, Duquesne, Nelson, Perry. Fulton arose. Steam was applied to ships. Neither the naval supremacy of England, nor of any country, is any longer dependent on her sailors, but on her machinists and engineers. Once more the tactics of Salamis and Actium, of Duilius and Carausius, improved and developed, are the naval tactics of the day. A revolution of over two thousand years has brought the system of naval manœuvering round to, and but little beyond a point analagous to that when a Bœotian or Egyptian Watt or Fulton first discovered the power of propulsion latent in an oar.

Future naval battles will be decided by single, tremendous shots, succeeding each other rapidly, and by punching. Hereafter, many a rescued sailor may have to tell, like the survivors of the *Cumberland*:

"Then, like a kraken huge and black,
She crushed our ribs in her iron grasp."

The day of "sail-trimmers" and "old salts" is among the tails, once so dear to "England's hearts of oak," and the tales of the past.

The English make a great mistake in asserting that the act of *punching* will displace machinery and topple down masts and yards, unless the vessel punched possesses sufficient solidity to *bring up* the ram at once or suddenly. In this case the *momentum* would act (or rather react) upon the *rammer*, not the *rammee*. How often do we read of fragile steamers or sailing vessels cutting down and sinking other steamboats or ships without injuring or dismasting themselves by the shock. The North River steamer *Empire*, under a strong head of steam, ran, and cut, from thirty to fifty feet, into a bulkhead or solid pier, without any material injury to herself.

Finally, as an argument, read carefully the account of Commodore Phipps' arctic discovery-ship, on which Nelson served as a lad. To save the vessel from the blows of loose fields of ice, *she was allowed to run before a furious gale, stem on, into the very pack ahead.* She suffered some comparatively slight damage, it is true, but lost neither bowsprit nor mast, and then, embayed as it were therein, rode out the tempest in safety. Moreover, a whale punched and sunk the *Essex*, in the Southern seas, and swam on unharmed. ANCHOR.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The auction sale of Mr. John Allan's library and collection of engravings, coins, &c., has occupied the evenings of the last two weeks, commencing with May 2, at the auction rooms of Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., Broadway. In respect to the curiosity of the collection, and the prices realized by many of the important articles, it is by far the most noticeable event in the annals of bibliomania that has ever occurred on this continent. So extraordinary was the demand for many of the rarer books, that all the old ideas of value seemed completely subverted, and a perfect recklessness appeared to reign among the buyers as to the sums they might have to expend in securing some cherished memento of this famous sale. We write while yet there are three more evenings' work to be done, so that it is impossible to give the precise amount; but it is certain that the sum total of the sale will be more than forty thousand dollars, a result quite unparalleled as the produce of any private literary collection in America. As was befiting, in this great City, the two highest lots were connected with New-York. One of them—a letter of Gen. Washington, in answer to the notification that the Freedom of the City had been presented to him by the Common Council of New-York, in 1785—sold for the astounding sum of *two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars*, after a brisk competition, mostly between two parties, who acted as agents for the real buyers. It was written on a single foolscap sheet of paper, in good preservation, and, a few years since, would have been thought well sold at $50. The other, and next highest lot, was a copy of "Knickerbocker's History of New-York," extended to folio size, and illustrated by the insertion of nearly three hundred plates, mostly of the Dutch and Flemish schools. This sold for *twelve hundred and fifty dollars*. The odd $250 would be a liberal estimate of its cost and ordinary commercial value. A copy of Eliot's Indian version of the Bible, printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, brought $825. It had been so long in the late owner's possession that he had no recollection of its original cost, but it probably was not over $5. The last copy sold nere was in Mr. Corwin's library, 1858; it brought $210. The first edition of Robert Burns' Poems, published at Kilmarnock, in Scotland, and usually worth in England about three guineas, sold for $120. A small vellum manuscript missal, bought from Payne & Foss, the famous London booksellers for fifteen guineas, sold for $400 to one of our most distinguished and enthusiastic young book collectors. A copy of Dibdin's "Bibliomania," extended to quarto size, bound in two volumes and illustrated with portraits, and prints inserted, brought $700. It came from the library of the late Ithiel Town, the architect, and had cost him thirty pounds sterling. These are only a few samples of the prices realized. Most of the illustrated books, indeed, went in a similar proportion. As is the case in every large sale, many books sold considerably below their cost, and bargains were to be obtained by those familiar with the real value of books; but anything that attracted the untempered zeal without knowledge of our wealthy book buyers, and provoked competition among them, ran up immediately to sums that would formerly have been considered perfectly fabulous.

—The industry of the English editor of Washington Irving's life, has collected from official sources a few particulars which are interesting from their connection with his commercial experience, and have hitherto only been referred to in a vague manner. The fiat of bankruptcy, that put an end to his brief business career, was issued on Jan. 1, 1818, "against Washington Irving, of Liverpool, carrying on trade with Ebenezer Irving, of New-York." The certificate of the bankrupt freeing him from the consequence of his debts, was granted on May 26, of the same year. The embarrassment of the firm appears to have been caused by the loss of a large cargo of guns, shipped by its members and their brother-in-law, Mr. Van Wart, of Birmingham, to America, in 1815. They were probably siezed by the United States Government as "contraband of war," as a suit was afterward commenced for the recovery of their value, but without effect. The only dividend ever paid by the estate, was a first and final one of five pence in the pound sterling, ten years later, in April, 1828. Such an unfortunate commercial result might well confirm Irving in his original dislike to business, and throws light on his confirmed objection to be mixed up with it at any future time.

—Amidst all the enthusiasm evinced in England on the great "Tercentenary Celebration" of the anniversary of Shakespeare's Birthday, it is remarkable how little literary talent has been called forth by the occasion, and how insignificant have been the attempts to attach any intellectual importance to the festival that would naturally seem prolific in its suggestions and inspirations. Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, might have spoken on such a commemoration; but in his silence, Tupper has to be endured instead. Mere antiquarianism, indeed, of the smallest kind, and absurd squabbles about textual niceties, seem to have superseded intelligent literary criticism and research in England, and to be the favored pursuits of the numbers, who attempt to buoy themselves up by adhesion to a mighty name. It is apparently to foreign countries that we must look for genuine appreciation of the great poet of humanity, and the "William Shakespeare" of Victor Hugo stands out indubitably as the work of a great creative mind—the only book that has appeared, worthy to live beyond the temporary event that called it forth. It is professedly a glorification of Shakespeare, and his warmest admirers in England and America cannot surpass the admiration expressed by its author, who, in a combination of disquisitions and critical commentary, brings out new beauties and hidden delicacies of thought, expression and dramatic construction, as only one man of genius can do, when commenting on the works of another.

—The recent lamented death of Mr. Wm. D. Ticknor, of Boston, appears to have produced no cessation in the activity of the publishing firm of Ticknor & Fields, of which he was the head. The announcements of books in preparation and forthcoming, under the auspices of this house, exceed in number those of any other publishers in the country. This last list contains between thirty and forty works, all of interest and many of importance. The two most popular Divines of the day are represented in it by the "Spheres of Life and Duty, of Dr. E. H. Chapin and Henry Ward Beecher in England," by himself. The "Gulistan" of Sadi, the Persian poet, with an introduction by R. W. Emerson, will be a novelty in literature, and will be eagerly sought for by those who have heard the editor's repeatedly expressed opinion, that he finds more of the divine essence of pure poetry in the works of Hafez and Sadi, even when received at second-hand through the German version of Von Hamma, than in any other human compositions. All the old favorites of the *Atlantic Monthly* figure in Messrs. Ticknor & Fields' list—Thoreau, Miss Prescott, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Gail Hamilton, &c., mostly in collected editions of their miscellaneous writings. The series of John Paul Richter's works is to be continued by the publication of a translation of his *Hesperus*, and a reprint of his life by Mrs. Lee, which has been long out of print. The popular blue and gold style, heretofore monopolized by poetry, is now to include prose works, and we are promised, in this shape, Mrs. Jameson's complete works, Hawthorne's *Twice Told Tales*, and Whittier's *Prose Writings*, *Clever Stories of Many Nations*, by John G. Saxe; *Familiar Letters from Europe*, by C. C. Felton, and *Looking toward Sunset*, by Mrs. L. M. Child, are only a few of the good things promised by Ticknor & Fields, who, as belles letters publishers, stand at the head of their profession.

—The lovers of light reading have lately complained of the want of a due provision for their tastes, and it is remarkable, in view of the constant supply of novels of various degrees of merit in England, how few of them are reproduced here by our publishers, though there is a general complaint of the want of books of this class, such as the prospect of the Summer and traveling season usually brings forth. The fact is, however, that from the increased cost of manufacturing books, it is impossible to issue works of fiction at the prices the public have learnt to consider established for articles of the kind, so as to afford any profit, and consequently the cheap novel is getting to be a thing of the past. One or two are promised, however, by Messrs. Harper that have been successful abroad, as *Barbara's History*, by Amelia B. Edwards, and *Emilia in England*, by Geo. Meredith, author of that capital story, *Evan Harrington*.

—M. Coquerel, the younger, a celebrated evangelical preacher of Paris, has fallen under condemnation of the Presbyterial Council of that city, for an alleged leaning toward the doctrines and sentiments embodied in Renan's *Life of Jesus*. When the question of renewing his license as assistant pastor in the Consistorial Church came up, the committee to which the subject was referred reported *against* its renewal, on the ground that he had expressed doubts of the supernatural birth of Jesus Christ. They disavowed any wish to interfere with his freedom of belief—they only declared their unwillingness to authorize him to propagate the doctrines which he professed in their name and under their auspices. Among those who took part in the discussion was M. Guizot. One of the charges which he brought against M. Coquerel was that he had called the Socinians his "brother Christians." The Council adopted the report of the committee, and decided by a vote of 12 to 3 not to renew the license.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

The Missionary Union.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Philadelphia, Thursday, May 26, 1864.

The Baptist Anniversaries of which I have already twice written you, have concluded. The three concluding days were the "Jubilee," part of the annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Union being held then. The first services of Tuesday morning were the necessary arrangements of business. D. C. Eddy, D. D., of Philadelphia, welcomed the society in a warm speech. The Treasurer then read his report, which was followed by the report of the board, read by the Secretary. The Union has been greatly favored in one respect—no one of its officers having died during the year. Seven missionaries in the foreign field have resigned, and four new missionaries and one printer have been appointed and will quickly sail.

Financially the Union has had a very prosperous year, having received $135,525, an excess over last year of nearly $12,000. Legacies have fallen off, but regular donations have much increased. The expenditures have been great, on account of the high rates of exchange. Balance on hand, $510. Of the receipts $35,612 have been gathered in the Eastern District, J. N. Murdock, D. D., agent; $20,725 in the Southern District, Rev. J. S. French, agent; $36,534 by Rev. Mr. Dodge, agent; $16,093 in the Western District, Rev. Mr. Osgood, agent. After the reading of the report, a report on the Jubilee Fund was read. The object of this fund is to enable the Union to reëstablish some stations in the foreign field, which they have been compelled to abandon on account of the excessive tax upon their means, caused by the high value of exchange. The report showed the great need of these stations, as links in the great missionary chains, and urged the establishment of a fund amounting to $50,000. This paper was followed up by the Assistant Secretary in a forcible speech in behalf of the missionary work, showing its great importance, &c. A committee was then appointed, consisting of one member from each loyal State to consider the question.]

The feature of the afternoon was a paper by Baron Stow, DD., of Boston, on The Early History of our Missionary Organization, with biographical sketches of the founders. The paper showed marks not merely of the Doctors usual faithfulness and laborious care, but also great ability and power. His review of the History of the Union from the foundation was extremely interesting. The short time allowed him permitted him only to skim over the surface of things, touching only at the most prominent events. His allusions to the character of the founders, were made in a spirit of profound veneration and admiration. As an illustration of their foresight and wisdom, he said that for thirty years the constitution of the society remained unaltered in spite of yearly efforts to amend it. The activity of H. F. Jones, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, had secured the loan of portraits of ten or twelve of the founders, which hung around on the façade of the galleries, lent additional interest to the glowing pen portraits of Dr. Stowe. The Doctor's paper was further indorsed by an address from Rev. Samuel Cornelius, of Michigan, who was present at the foundation of the society. Rev. Thomas Roberts, of New-Jersey, and Rev. E. Anderson, of New-York, father of T. D. Anderson, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, New-York City, all of whom were present at the organization of the society, fifty years ago, followed. In the evening the annual sermon was preached by S. L. Caldwell, D. D., of Massachusetts. It was a finished and able effort.

Wednesday morning Rev. Kendall Brooks, of Massachusetts, read a paper on the growth of the Baptist denomination in the United States during the last half-century. Mr. Brooks is the statistician of the Baptist denomination. His paper was admirable in condensation, keenness and ability. His demonstrations completely upset the theories of deterioration which have been urged against the Baptists, and proved them to be in a most prosperous and progressive state. Had the Christian Church, beginning with the Day of Penticost, increased as rapidly as have the Baptists of this country within the last fifty years, the whole world would have been christianized by the time of the birth of Augustin, more than fifteen hundred years ago. Their increase has been greater than many other denominations, and if the Disciples and Anti-Missionists be reckoned in, the Baptist growth is greater than any other denomination. It is also greater, proportionally, than the growth of the country, in spite of the fact that the Baptist converts must be drawn from the natives of the country.

Mr. Brooks was followed by Dr. Babcock, of New-York, in a paper on "The Development of the Benevolent Principle in the Denomination;" by Dr. Ripley, in a paper on "The Educational Institutions of the Denomination," and by Dr. Cromwell, of Illinois, on "The Literature of the Denomination." In the evening, W. R. Williams, D. D., of New-York, preached the "Memorial Sermon," which was like all of his works rare and finished.

Thursday morning, Dr. Baily, of Indiana, delivered a paper on "The Influence of Foreign Missions on the Churches at Home." The afternoon was taken up with business and the evening was devoted to raising the Jubilee Fund. Twenty-two thousand dollars had been subscribed the day before, and it was now enthusiastically increased to nearly $31,000. The Union adjourned to meet at St. Louis, Mo., next year. BAPTIST.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Enrollment in this City.

As the enrollment in this City in anticipation of a new call is now being made, it is well that all liable to be drafted should understand what is for their interest. The disposition evinced by some to give the names of only a part of those residing in their dwellings tends to increase the liability of the others to draft, for the fewer the number to draft from, the less the chances of escape. It is also for the interest of all concerned to see that errors in names and addresses are corrected. A misapprehension seems to exist in the minds of some persons that by misrepresentation regarding their places of residence, they can avoid the vigilance of the officers. This is a mistake. The strictest measures have been adopted to ascertain the true address of every person enrolled; and in order to do this a system of correspondence has been perfected by means of which the residence of every man can be ascertained.

It is probable that the efforts of the New-York Supervisors' Volunteer Committee to obtain recruits will be continued until the funds, amounting to a half million of dollars, are expended; but this is not determined upon. The question will be decided when the quota is officially made known. No arrangements have yet been proposed in view of the enlistment of men under the call which the Secretary of War announces may be made on the 1st of July. This is owing partially to the fact that the total sum authorized by the Legislature, raised for volunteering has already been expended, and any additional issue of stock, without the sanction of that body, will not, it is thought, find a sale among our capitalists. This is uncertain, however, and the action of the Supervisors will, it is believed, be influenced by the ascertained wishes of our citizens, who may be able to coöperate in whatever plan may hereafter be proposed. The Provost-Marshal-General, in a communication to the Provost-Marshal of Philadelphia, suggests that the authorities proceed with the enlistment of recruits upon assumed quotas under the call liable to be made in July. In another letter, the Provost-Marshal-General says in regard to complaints concerning unequal quotas, that as every citizen is privileged to correct errors in the enrollment, a draft must be made on the basis of the enrollment existing at the time of its enforcement, and if an excess of men are drafted in any district the next quota may be reduced accordingly.

The Law in Regard to Substitutes.

CIRCULAR FROM THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

Provost-Marshal-General Fry has just issued the following important circular, from which it will be seen that an enrolled person is allowed to furnish a substitute at any time before a draft, and that he is not obliged to furnish a substitute at the place where he resides or may be enrolled:

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, May 26, 1864.

Circular No. 19.—The following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau:

Relative to the furnishing of Substitutes previous to Draft.

OPINION.

The Act of Feb. 24, 1864, section 4, provides that any person enrolled under the provisions of the Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, or who may be hereafter so enrolled, may furnish, at any time previous to the draft, an acceptable substitute who is not liable to draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States; and such person so furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted.

Two persons liable to draft in Worcester, Massachusetts, where they reside, offer substitutes to the Provost-Marshal at Washington, with the request that they may be accepted and mustered in, and duly reported to the Provost-Marshal of the Eighth Massachusetts District, so as to entitle the persons offering them to the exemption provided for by statute.

There is no objection in law to the reception of these substitutes, under such rules and regulations as may be provided for the protection of the interests of the United States, as well as that of the persons enrolled in the military forces.

It is equally beneficial to the service to accept substitutes in Washington as in Massachusetts. I see no reason why the request should not be granted.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Gen. Hays telegraphed recently to Washington to learn whether sailors would be received as substitutes for drafted men, and he yesterday received the following reply:

Washington, May 25, 1864.

Gen. Hays: In reply to your telegram to Major Vincent, sailors can be taken as substitutes for drafted men, such sailors to go into naval service for three years, principals not to receive exemption papers till they bring to Board of Enrollment certificates from the authorized naval recruiting officers that the substitutes have been actually accepted and received into the navy.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Trial of Edward Hunter for Murder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the twelfth juror was impanneled for the trial of this case. The trial commenced on Monday. Many jurors were set aside as disqualified by having formed or expressed an opinion; some were rejected by reason of conscientious scruples respecting the death penalty, and a number were challenged peremptorily by both the people and the prisoner. The case was briefly opened by O. L. Stewart, Esq., Assistant District-Attorney, for the prosecution. Four witnesses were examined, and the cause was adjourned till Monday. The hatchet with which the deed was committed was produced. It appeared, on a cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, that the prisoner fell from a stage a short time before the deed was committed, and his head exhibits marks of the injury then sustained. The first witness for the prosecution admitted having been three times arrested, and on being asked if he had been guilty of various thefts declined to answer on a plea of privilege. The other witnesses were of better character. It appeared on the cross-examination of one of these witnesses that after the injury to the prisoner's head he exhibited symptoms of mental infirmity. The principal witness for the prosecution, a little boy who saw prisoner strike his wife with a hatchet, has not yet been examined.

The following-named prisoners were sentenced yesterday: Edward Tiernay, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, sent to States Prison for four years; Chas. H. Smith, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, sent to City Prison for three months; William Kapher, who plead guilty of petit larceny, sent to City Prison for ten days.

Adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

Tioga County (Pa.) Bank Robbed.—On the night of the 25th of May, the Tioga County Bank of Pennsylvania was robbed of $20,725 83 in United States bonds, gold, greenbacks and retired currency of the bank. Payment of the bonds is stopped. Five thousand dollars of the amount is in special deposits of Five-twenty Bonds, and over $3,000 in gold. A reward of $3,000 is offered for the recovery of the property, and $2,000 for the detection of the burglars.

Cricket.—The first match of the season will be played to-day, at Bedford, between the Second Elevens of the Willow and New-York Clubs. Cricketers and the public generally are invited to be present. The ground is near the depot of the Fulton-avenue cars.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 27, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	115	300	Hud. R. R.	146
70,500	U. S.6s.5-20s..C	107⅛	200	do	145⅜
3,000	do	107⅛	200	do....b10	145¾
10,000	U. S. 5s,'71....R	103	200	do	145¼
4,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10		300	do	145
	Oct & Apl	111⅛	100	do	144¾
10,000	do.Feb.&Aug	111⅜	200	Harlem R	280
132,000	U.S.6s,1 yr.Cer	98¼	10	Sixth-av. R	120
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	54½	40	Nor. & Wor. R	110
55,000	do	54¾	500	Reading R	144
90,000	do	55	500	do....b10	144
1,000	N. Y.Cen.6s	111⅛	800	do	143⅜
4,000	Hud. 2d M. S.F.	123	500	do....b10	143⅜
5,000	Hudson Bs., '67	105	500	do	143⅜
500	C. &N.W.1st M.	95	200	do	143¼
1,000	C.&N.W.S.F.B.	109¾	200	do....s10	143¼
5,000	P.,F. W. & C.2d	113	60	Mich. Cen. R	145
50,000	P.,Ft.W.& C.3d	96	100	do....b10	145⅜
3,000	Chi. & R. I. Bs.	108	200	do	145⅜
3,000	Miss.& Mo. L.G.	66	1000	M. S. & N. I. R..	99
3,000	At.& G. W. 1stM		300	do....b10	99
	Ohio Div	100	200	do	98⅞
2,000	Ch. &Alt. 1st M.	110	250	do	98¾
20,000	Amer. Gold	186¼	200	M. S. &N.I.R.G.S.	143
12,500	do	186	100	do....b10	143
50	B'k of Comr'ce	115⅛	50	Ill. C. Full Stock.	129
100	FourthNation'l B.	104½	100	Ill. Cen. Scrip	131
200	Canton Co	44	100	do	130
100	do	44½	100	do	129⅞
100	Penn. Coal Co	214½	200	do	129½
50	Del. &H.Ca.Co	235	1100	do	129¾
100	Cum. Coal Prf	74	40	Cleve. & Pitts. R..	114
500	do	75	500	do	114⅛
100	do	75½	100	do	114¾
200	do	76	100	do	114⅞
100	do....s10	76	300	do....b3	115
500	Am.Coal Co	100	17	Cle., Col. & Cin. R	167
100	Copake Iron	11¼	400	Gal. & Chi. R	137⅛
100	do	11½	100	do....b30	138
200	Consolidation Coal		100	do....b5	138
	Co. of Md	77	100	do	138
100	Quick.Min.Co	79	1000	Cle. & Tol. R	151
100	do	78	200	do....b15	151
100	do	77	500	do	150⅛
300	do	77¾	600	Chi. &R. I. R	116
500	do	76⅜	300	do	115¾
1000	do	76	500	do	115⅛
100	do....b3	76½	100	do	115⅝
200	Wyom.Vl.C'lCo	67	1000	do	115
1700	Canada Cop. Co	4	100	do	115¼
100	SaginawLand and		17	Chi., B. & Q. R	128
	Mineral Co	5	100	do	127¾
1500	Mariposa M. Co..	46	400	Mil. & Pr. Du C.R.	70½
50	Min. Mining Co	54	10	Pitts., Ft. W.& C.	117
15	Pacific Mail	235	400	do	116⅛
50	do	236	200	do	116
100	do	236¼	200	do	115⅛
100	do	236⅛	100	Alt. & T. H. R	66
100	do	237	700	Chic. & N. W	63
350	N. Y. Cen. R	134	100	do....b10	63
100	Erie R	115¼	500	do	62¾
1000	do	115	100	do....s10	62½
100	do....b10	115	100	do....s10	62¾
200	do	114¾	100	do....s10	63
400	do	114⅝	100	do....s20	62¾
500	do	114⅛	100	do....s30	62½
100	do....b10	114⅛	500	Chic.& N.W.Pref.	80
17	Erie Pref	109	500	do	89¼
200	Miss. & Mo. R	50	250	Han. & St. J. Pref.	62
100	do	51	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	73½

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U.S.6s.5-20s..C	107	50	M. S. &N. I.R	98⅛
3,500	Treas. N., 7 3-10		1400	do	98¼
	Oct. & Apl	111⅛	200	Mich. Cen. R	145¼
100	Canton Co....b10	44¼	500	M.S.& N.I.G.S	142½
1000	Cum. Coal Prf	76¼	500	do....b30	143½
100	do....s10	76¼	200	Chic.& N.W.R	62⅛
400	Quick. M. Co	76	100	do	62¼
200	do....b10	76	300	do	62
100	do	75¾	300	do	61⅛
100	do....s15	75¾	200	Ill. C. R Scrip.s30	129⅛
200	do	75⅞	100	do....b10	129¾
100	do....b30	76¾	200	do	129⅜
25	Pacific M. S.Co	237	100	do....b10	129⅞
25	do	238	300	do	129⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R ..s10	133½	800	Cleve. & Pitts	114½
30	do	134	100	Gal. & Chi. R	137
100	Erie R. Pref	108¾	100	do	137⅛
200	Erie R....s30	113¾	100	Cle. & Tol. R	149⅛
100	do....b5	114	100	Chi. & R. I	114¾
100	do	114	500	do	114⅛
600	do	113⅞	34	Ch. B. & Quin	128
700	Hud. R. R	144½	50	do	127½
100	do....b15	145	200	P., F. W. & Chi	115⅛
800	Reading R	143	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref..	81
200	do	142¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N.Y. Cen. R	133⅝	500	Gal. & Chic. R	137⅛
500	Erie R	114⅛	100	do	137⅜
500	do....s3	114	200	Cle. & Tol. R...s3	150¼
200	do....c	114	100	Chi. & R. I....s3	115
500	do....s10	114	200	do	115
100	do....b5	114¼	100	do	114⅞
100	Hud. River R	145	100	do....c	114⅞
100	do....b3	145	100	do....b3	114⅞
500	Reading R	143¼	100	Chi. & N. W	62¼
100	do....c	143	200	do	62⅛
100	M. S.& N. I....s3	98⅛	150	P., Ft. W. & Chi..	116
400	do....b3	98⅛	100	do	115¾
400	do	98⅛	20,000	O. & Miss. C	55
100	do....c	98⅞	10,000	do	55¼
200	M. S. & N. I.G.S.	143	100	Cumb. Coal Co.s10	75⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R	130	50	Pac. M. S. Co...b3	237
400	do	129¾	100	Quick. Min. Co.b3	77
100	do....c	129¾	100	do	76⅞
100	do....b3	130	200	Mariposa Min	46
200	Clev. & Pitts	114⅛	900	do	45½
100	Mil.&P.DuC.R	71⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie R....s3	113⅞	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.b3	149⅛
500	do	113⅞	500	Chic. & R. I.R	115
200	do....b5	114	200	do....s3	115
100	Hudson Riv. R	144⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. R	62
200	Reading R	142⅞	100	do	61⅞
700	M. S. & N. I. R	98⅛	100	Mil & P.Du Ch.	70
100	do....b3	98¼	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	54⅛
100	do....s3	98⅛	500	Cum. Coal	75⅛
200	Ill. Cen. R	129⅝	50	do	75
200	do	129½	700	Quick.Min.Co	75½
300	do....s3	129¾	200	do....b10	76
400	Clev. & Pitts. R..s3	114¼	300	Mar. Min. Co....s3	45⅛
300	do	114¾	100	do....s3	45
700	do....s3	114¾	400	do	45
100	Gal.& Chi. R	137	300	do	44⅞

Friday, May 27—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was to-day generally better than on Thursday. The Government Securities were firm, and the sales of the new 10-40 Loan quite active at the National Banks. The First National sold $265,650. The Railway speculation opened with some show of firmness, but fell off later in the day to about the prices of last night. The shares of the Almaden Quicksilver and Mariposa Gold Companies were again active; the former considerably lower than on Thursday.

At 4 o'clock, the following prices were made in comparison with Thursday, at same hour, the General Market closing dull, including the Quicksilver and Mariposa Shares:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1861	114½	105	Mich. Central	144¾	145
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	107¼	107½	Mich.Southern	99⅛	98¼
N. Y. Central	134	133¼	Mich.Guarant'd.	142¼	142
Erie	113¼	113⅞	Illinois Cen	130	129⅜
Erie Preferred	108¾	108⅜	Pittsburgh	114⅞	114¾
Hudson	145⅛	144½	Fort Wayne	116½	115⅜
Pacific Mail	235	238	Rock Island	115¾	115
Canton	43¼	43⅜	Galena	136	136¼
Treas. Cer., new	98⅛	98⅛	Reading	143¾	142⅞
Toledo	149⅛	149½	Quicksilver	79⅛	75
Northwest	63¼	62	Cum'land Coal	74	75
Ohio & M. Certfs	55	54⅛	Mariposa	47⅛	44⅛

The price of Gold went up to-day to 186 ℘ cent., and Bills on London to 203@204 ℘ cent. Currency. The speculators in Gold for the rise, acted upon the absence of news from the progress of Grant against Lee, in the direction of Richmond.

The market for Money is somewhat unsettled as to the confidence heretofore felt in cheap rates after the 1st of June. The Stock Exchange is not sufficiently satisfied that Money will be a drug after the close of this month, while the Government, in various shapes, is a free trader for all that offers in the market. It is not unlikely that a portion of the 5 ℘ cent. Legal Tenders, after the 1st June Coupon comes off, will pass into 5 ℘ cent. Treasury Deposit Certificates, and another portion pass into ordinary currency, but still another considerable portion will continue to be held for the December coupon, or else turned into the 10-40 Gold bearing 5 ℘ Cents. The probability is that the local City Banks will not be disposed to lend, at call, under 6 ℘ cent. per annum. The National Banks have no occasion to lend their balances, at call, at 6 ℘ cent., or even 7 ℘ cent. The 10-40 Bonds which they hold in advance of sales enable them to realize 7½ ℘ cent. until the Bonds go out to new applicants, when the same process can be renewed. The back interest to March 1 is settled at the rate of 150 ℘ cent. for Gold. Every day, therefore, that the funds of the National Banks remain in the 10-40s, ordered in advance of their sales, is equal to the current rate of 7½ ℘ cent. per annum. The First National has, in this way, employed a large share of its deposits, both Government and private, and the other Nationals, more recently made agents for the 10-40s, will not be slow to follow the example. The same plan would have probably been used to some extent by a number of our local City Banks before this but for the persistent assertions, through certain channels, that the 10-40s would have to be raised to a 6 ℘ cent. Stock to insure the success of the Loan. This misrepresentation is now at an end.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

State of New-York	110	Bank of N. America	108
Commerce	115	Hanover	104
Ocean	98½	Continental	103
American Exchange	117	Marine	151
Chatham	104	Import. & Traders'	112
Bank of the Rep	104	Park	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111	Chi. &N.W.Int.Bonds	96
N. Y. Cen. '87	110	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	94
N. Y. Cen. '64	103	Chi. & N W. 2ds	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	103
Erie 2ds, '79	120	Tol. & Wab. ext	108
Erie 3ds, '83	118	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	85½
Erie 4ths. '80	117	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	115
Buff.. N.Y.&E. 1sts '77	111	Gal. & Chi. extended	116
Hud. R. 1sts. '69	114	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	108
Hud. R. 2ds. s. f. '85	123	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105
Hud. R. Bonds	105	N. J. C. 1sts	103
Mich. C. '69 & '72	127	Pitts. Ft. W.& C. 1sts	118
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	130	Pitts.. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	112½
Chi. B. & Quincy 1sts	126	Pitts. Ft. W & C. 3ds	96
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	112	Cleve. & Pitts. 4ths	90
Ill. Central. '75	118	Mis. & M. L. G	65
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	98	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	109
Al. & T. H. Income	84	Chi. & Alt. Income	94
Chi.& N. W. S. F	108	Atlantic & G. W.	99

We repeat for the information of the holders of the 7-30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds, soon to mature, that Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-street, are giving special attention to the business of converting them into the United States long Stock of 1881. Holders who desire to avoid the trouble of corresponding with Washington direct, will find all the necessary facilities for making the change with Messrs. Fisk & Hatch.

The following third week traffic in May, on the Western Roads, has been reported:

May 21	1864.	1863.
Galena	$51,679	$45,729
Michigan Central	66,420	49,921
Toledo	26,065	23,839
Rock Island	43,441	43,588

The following are the gross earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company for April:

	1864.	1863.
Eastern Division	$153,448 31	$146,273 30
Western Division	106,318 16	100,419 06
Total	$259,766 47	$246,692 36
Increase 1864 over 1863		$13,074 11

The yearly election of the Galena and Chicago Company takes place on Wednesday next, at Chicago, June 1. The recent New-York party in the Stock are said to have the control of the proxies. If so, they will probably dictate to the new Board a scrip dividend to the Shareholders, to represent the large amount of the Bonds of the Company absorbed by the Sinking Fund. It is also intimated that the Chicago and Northwest interests are seeking an alliance with the Galena Road, and have contributed, in no small degree, to the probable change of direction on Wednesday next. However this may be, the Galena Shares are especially firm to-day, as they have been for a week or more past.

The First Mortgage 7 ℘ cent. of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Road is being rapidly converted into the 8 ℘ cent. First Preferred Stock of the Company. The shares in the Stock being worth 115@120 ℘ cent., is an inducement to the conversion; but independent of this, the First Mortgage Bonds are liable to be paid off at par, at any half-yearly drawing, on account of the Sinking Fund. As the conversions into the Preferred Stock progress, the chances increase for paying off the remaining Bonds at par. The First Mortgages, which stood at $2,500,000 on the reorganization of the concern, is now at or below $1,900,000, and at the rate of conversion now going on, the amount will fall below $1,000,000 a year hence. Mr. L. H. Myer is President of the Company, and there is every confidence felt that he will employ his influence to place the common stock on a dividend paying basis as soon as possible. The First and Second Preferred now pay their dividends with regularity.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer is as follows: Total receipts, $838,518 60, including for Customs, $174,000; Payments, $1,190,100 41; Balance, $21,830,255 23; Ten-forties, $78,950.

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, week ending May 27, were to the value of $1,252,227, against $826,651 same week last year, and $654,172 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mnfs. of Wool.	413	$146,982	873	$355,215	996	$318,372
Mnfs. Cotton..	192	53,227	153	46,558	293	67,085
Mnfs of Silk..	209	202,336	149	175,466	63	74,869
Mnfs of Flax	700	97,103	695	150,233	497	103,067
Miscellaneous.	155	18,114	54	6,996	69	14,997
Totals	1,669	$517,762	1,924	$734,465	1,908	$582,540
		734,465				517,762
Total entered		$1,252,227	Total marketed			$1,100,302

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of United States and other Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, Gold, Silver, and all kinds of Stocks, executed for the usual commission.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
New-York, May 25, 1864.

This bank has received, and has now on hand for immediate delivery, a supply of U. S. 10-40 bonds of all sizes, with coupons from March 1. Bankable money or certified checks received in payment.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, May 28, 1864.

This Bank has now on hand, for immediate delivery, an ample supply of U. S. 10-40 Bonds, with Coupons from March 1. Payment may be made in any funds current in this City.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, May 27, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 36 bbls. Ashes, 8,537 bbls. Flour, 90 bbls. and 406 bags Corn Meal, 163,101 bushels Wheat, 6,838 bushels Corn, 100,069 bushels Oats, 10,437 bushels Malt, 8,226 packages Provisions and 1,499 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls. at $9 75 for Pots and $12 50 @$13, nominally, for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand at irregular prices. We quote Java at 49c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 41c.@43c.; Rio at 42c.@44½c.; St. Domingo at 36½c.@37c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Continues in fair demand at rising prices. Middlings, $1 02@$1 04 ℘ ℔. Sales and re-sales since our last, 1,750 bales.

COTTON—The following is the latest mail report (May 21) of the New-Orleans Market: "The market opened with some inquiry to-day at yesterday's rates, but holders generally were more stringent in their pretensions, and the supply being quiet limited, buyers subsequently withdrew; hence we did not hear of a sale worth reporting. At a late hour yesterday 200 bales changed hands at full prices, which swells the day's business to 1,200 bales, and the aggregate for the week to 3,300. We quoted good ordinary at 75c.@77c., and low middling at 80c.@82c., but it would be hardly possible to buy to-day under 76c.@78c. for the former, and 81c.@82c. for the latter. Middling, which was quoted yesterday at 84c.@85c., is now quoted at 85c.@86." The following is the latest newspaper report (May 14) of the Liverpool Cotton market: "At the close of last week the Cotton market was quiet; on Monday it became firmer, and on Tuesday was excited, and a large business done at an advance of ⅛d. to ¼d. ℘ ℔.; but on Wednesday, although the demand was extensive, particularly from the trade, Cotton was more freely offered, and the week closed quietly, with an advance of only about ¼d. to ½d. ℘ ℔. on last Friday's rates. American continues in good demand, and closed about ½d. ℘ ℔. above last week's rates. Sea Island is firm at former prices, and the better qualities rather dearer. In Egyptian a large business has been done, at an advance of fully ½d. ℘ ℔. Brazil advanced ½d. to 1d. ℘ ℔. in most instances, but has receded ¼d. to ½d. ℘ ℔. In Smyrna there has been more request for the better classes, and ¼d. to ½d. ℘ ℔. advance obtained, but low descriptions show little or no improvement. In East India there has been an average advance of about ½d. ℘ ℔., but the market again closed with some irregularity. China and Japan have been in very extensive request by all classes of buyers, and have commanded fully 1d. ℘ ℔. advance, but closed with a reaction of ¼d. to ½d. ℘ ℔. The transactions to arrive and for future delivery have been extremely large, at an advance in China of fully 1d., and in other descriptions of ½d. to ¾d. ℘ ℔., but on Wednesday buyers were more freely supplied, and the closing quotations for fair are as follows: Egyptian, May shipment, 29¼d.; Pernam, ship named, first quality, 28½d. and 29d.; Maranham, not sailed, Sawginned, 29d.; China, sailing February, 19½d.; Ex quay, 19½d. The sales of the week amount to 92,390 bales, including 27,940 on speculation, and 17,810 declared for export, leaving 46,440 bales to the trade. To-day the market is firm, and the sales about 10,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, to-day, at a partial advance of 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl., the market, however, closing less buoyantly. Sales since our last 23,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7 10@$7 30; poor to choice Extra State at $7 35@$7 85, chiefly at $7 40@$7 55, including 1,000 bbls. deliverable in the last half of June, at $7 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, very inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 60@$7 90, chiefly at $7 70@$7 80 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 10@$7 30
Extra State	7 35@ 7 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	7 40@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 60@ 7 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 95@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 90@ 9 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 85@11 00

Southern Flour is advancing; sales since our last, 1,450 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good; $8 20@$11 for fancy to choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good demand and firmer; sales 750 bbls. Extra, $7 40@$8 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $5 50@$7 ℘ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn continues in fair request, at $6 75@$6 85 for Jersey, and $7 10@$7 25 for Brandywine ℘ bbl. Total sales, 500 bbls.

FISH—The market has been quiet, but quoted steady.

FRUIT—All kinds have been lightly dealt in at former rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request; prime lots have advanced slightly; inferior and common qualities have been heavy. The market generally closes tamely. Sales have been made since our last of 213,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 81 @1 90; Amber Western at $1 76@$1 78; Red Western at $1 70@$1 75; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 66@$1 67; Milwaukee Club at $1 63 @$1 66; Chicago Spring, $1 60½@$1 65; Red State at $1 73@$1 76. Corn is in active demand, partly on speculation, at decidedly higher prices. Sales, since our last, 87,000 bushels, at $1 50@$1 53, closing at $1 53 for Mixed Western, and $1 50 for White do. ℘ bushel. Rye is in more demand, and up to $1 53, ℘ bushel. Sales, 2,500 bushels. Oats have been in active demand, at advanced prices. We quote Canada at 86c.@87½c., Western at 88c.@89c., afloat; State at 87c.@88½c., cash, ℘ bushel. Barley rules quiet at former rates. Barley Malt is more active at $1 60 ℘ bushel. Sales, 9,000 bushels. Of Canada Peas, 73,000 bushels have been sold at $1 25, for shipment to Liverpool. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with May 24. Messrs. Geo. I. Jones & Co., notice thus: Flour—Early in the week there was a good demand at full figures, but during the past few days there has been less activity, and prices close 10c.@20c. lower on Spring Wheat brands, and about 10c. lower on city White Winter Wheat brands. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 131,135 barrels, as follows: To Buffalo 48,616 barrels; to Ogdensburgh 12,911 barrels; to Canada 23,075 bbls.; by Grand Trunk steamers 25,681 bbls.; by D. & M Railroad 20,029 barrels; other ports 823 barrels. Receipts for week 12,510 barrels, against 12,246 barrels same time last year. Freights to New-York, all rail, $1 20 ℘ barrel. Wheat—The market has been fluctuating every few hours during the past week with the value of Gold, and closes steady to-day at the quotations below, Gold being reported at 184. The receipts are growing larger, and continue in excess of last year, being 471,067 bushels, against 378,569 bushels same time last year. The receipts since Jan. 1 aggregate 3,347,071 bushels. The shipments since the opening of navigation sum up 3,009,910 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 2,160,233 bushels; to Oswego, 170,427 bushels; to Canada, 547,117 bushels; to other ports, 132,133 bushels. The quality and condition of the Wheat going forward this Spring is very satisfactory to shippers, and all concerned. The Grain Inspectors state that they have never known the condition and quality to be better than now. The stock in store is estimated at about 1,500,000 bushels. The weather during the last few days has been dry and unusually warm. We quote No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat (the article which is sold, and quoted in New-York as "Amber Green Bay" and "Amber Iowa,") at $1 28½ on board; No. 2 do. at $1 25. Oats lower; sales at 66½c.@67c. in store, subject to 2c. storage. Receipts for week, 24,062 bushels. Lake Freights firmer, at 9c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and at 15c. to Oswego.

HAY—North River is in fair demand to-day, at $1 50@$1 65 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in limited request at 15c.@30c. for common to very choice ℘ ℔.

LEATHER—A fair inquiry prevails for Sole, at full and buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Is in more demand, at full prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at $3@$3 10 ℘ gallon; Tar, $14@$16 ℘ bbl.; Resin, $30@$40 ℘ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been in less demand at about previous prices. We quote Crude Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 69@$1 70; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Linseed at $1 63@$1 64; No. 1 Lard at $1 15 @$1 18; Crude Petroleum at 39½c.@40c.; Refined Petroleum at 68c.@70c., free, and 62c.@63c., in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite active at firmer prices, closing, however, less buoyantly. Sales since our last, 13,500 bbls., at $30 50@$31 for New Mess; $31@$31 50 for June; $32@$32 50 for July and $32 75@$33 for August delivery, buyers' option; $28@$29 for Old Mess; $29 50@$30 for Prime Mess; $29 25@$29 75 for Thin Mess, and $24@$25 for Old and New Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request, at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams, and 11½c.@12c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔.; sales, 275 packages. Bacon continues dull and heavy at 12½c.@14½c., according to quality, ℘ ℔. Lard is more active; sales since our last, 3,300 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13½c.@14½c., and Prime, deliverable in June, at 15c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in good request and buoyant; sales 900 bbls., at $19 @$21 for Extra Mess; $15@$18 50 for plain Mess ℘ bbl.; Beef Hams, $25 50@$28 50; sales 250 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at 34c.@41c. for poor to choice State; 28c.@36c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese has been inactive at 12c.@17c. ℘ ℔. Fresh Eggs, 22c.@23c. ℘ dozen.

RICE.—1000 bags Rangoon changed hands on private terms.

SEEDS—Are very quiet at former quotations.

SPICES—Are in moderate demand at uniform rates.

SUGARS—Are in fair request and buoyant. Sales since our last, 1,150 hhds., including Porto Rico at 18c.@19c.; Cuba at 17c.@18½c., and clarified at 20c. and 1,400 boxes Havana at 17½c.@18½c. Refined Sugars are in more demand at 18½c.@24c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 210,000 ℔s., at 13½c.@14½c., the latter rate for choice City, ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Are in good request at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Has been less sought after to-day, closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,600 bbls. in lots, at $1 28@$1 29 for State, and $1 29@$1 30 for Western ℘ gallon.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in active request and very firm. Sales since our last 1,150 hhds. 7½c.@33c. ℘ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active, rates favoring ship-owners. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,400 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d.; 63,000 bushels Wheat, at 6½d.@7d., partly by steamer; 7,300 bushels Peas, at 7d.; 600 tcs. Lard, at 26s.; 100 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s. For London—34,000 bushels Wheat, at 6½d.@7d.; 100 tons Oil-Cake, at 20s. For Bristol—40 boxes Bacon, at 20s. For Cork and orders—A Norwegian ship, with 28,000 bushels Wheat, (ready June 1,) at 6s. 6d. ℘ quarter; a Norwegian bark, with 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 9½d. ℘ bushel; and a British brig, with 15,000 bushels Wheat, at 6s. 9d. ℘ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Wife's Secret.

WINTER GARDEN—Thrice Married—Fra Diavolo.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Paul's Return—Easy Shaving.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Our American Cousin At Home.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bel Demonio, A Love Story.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Janet Pride; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Cinderella.

SALON DIABOLIQUE—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mysterious Performances.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Grant is that published yesterday morning, which was up to 8 A. M. of Thursday, at which time Gen. Grant was making important movements, the results of which, Secretary Stanton said, would be developed in twenty-four hours. But they are still in abeyance. We publish this morning a very full and clear account of the movement up to the repulse of the rebels on the North Anna. From the best information obtainable, the rebels appear to be in position *south* of Saxton's Junction, as our correspondent describes their line as being but a short distance north of the South Anna, and our forces have crossed and thoroughly destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad for several miles west of the Junction.

From Gen. Butler, there is no late news. Everything was quiet at Bermuda Hundreds, at last accounts.

The news from Gen. Sherman, is to the effect that he has resumed his march, and once more flanked Johnston out of a very strong position—this time at Altoona, in the Etowah Mountains, a position said to be much stronger than Atlanta. A report comes that Johnston is sending troops to Virginia, but it is hardly credible.

The Philadelphia *North American* states tha a rebel spy has been captured in Adams County, Penn., who, having been mortally wounded in his attempt to escape, confessed his character and purposes. Letters were found on him directing certain inquiries. It seems, therefore, tolerably clear that unless we assume the offensive in the most energetic manner in the Shenandoah Valley, the rebels will do so, and attempt to invade and desolate Pennsylvania.

It is stated that Gen. John Pope, who has, since his campaign in Virginia, been in command of the Department of the Northwest, and engaged in conducting the war against the Sioux Indians, has been ordered to join Gen. Grant with his corps. He has reached Springfield, Ill., with six thousand of his troops, and will probably concentrate the rest of his forces and move into the Shenandoah Valley.

Advices from Cairo to the 26th inst., announce the arrival of the steamer *Atlantic*, with dates from New-Orleans to the 21st inst. On that day Gen. Banks is reported to have arrived in New-Orleans with a portion of his army. Another mutiny is said to have broken out among the garrison in Fort Morgan, near Mobile, but no particulars are given.

The New-Orleans *Era*, of May 20, states that Maj.-Gen. Franklin, who is at present at the residence of Judge Atocha, is rapidly recovering from his wound.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Wade reported the bill to regulate the vote power in Washington Territory with a substitute. A motion to take up the resolution as to the imprisonment of William Yocum, was rejected. An index to the Internal Revenue Bill was ordered to be printed. Mr. Fessenden reported a resolution amendatory of the House resolution, to increase the duty on imports. Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution, that a State pretending to secede from the Union and battling against the Government was not entitled to a representative in the Senate, until it had been readmitted by a vote of both houses of Congress. The resolution he desired to lie upon the table until it could be referred to the Committee to be appointed on the credentials of Mr. Fishback. Mr. Sherman reported a bill to encourage navigation. Mr. Wade's bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government was passed. The consideration of the Tax Bill was then resumed by the Senate in the Committee of the Whole.

In the House of Representatives the Senate bill was passed, providing that documents and letters may be sent to Government officers, without the prepayment of postage. Mr. Smithers called up the report of the Kentucky contested seat. Mr. McHenry, the contestant, said, that the certificate of the sitting member was obtained by depriving many citizens of the elective franchise through force, intimidation, violence and bloodshed. He characterized the interference of Gen. Burnside as unjust and tyrannical. A long discussion followed, Mr. Smith strongly upholding Gen. Burnside's conduct as just and proper. The House adjourned without further action in the case.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 21st inst., via Cairo, mention the arrival of the steamer *St. Mary's* from Mexico, with 150 refugees, and reports that a heavy battle had taken place between the French and Mexicans, in which the French were thoroughly defeated. The Mexican Consul has, however, received no intelligence of the victory, and it is, probably, like all the other stories of the same kind emanating from Mexican sources—untrue.

By the arrival of the steamer *Champion* at this port yesterday, we have dates from Aspinwall to the 17th inst. No further information has been received relative to the seizure of the Guano Islands. Gen. Herran is said to have gone to San Francisco in the steamer *Moses Taylor*, which sailed on the 11th inst., it is supposed for the purpose of getting up an expedition in favor of Peru against the Spanish invaders.

The following named gentlemen have been chosen to represent Louisiana in the National Convention, which meets at Baltimore of the 7th of June next, for the purpose of selecting the candidates of the Union party for President and Vice-President: Cuthbert Bullitt, E. H. Durell, W. B. Taliaferro, J. P. Sullivan, J. M. Wells, M. F. Bonzano, W. R. Fish, B. Rush Plumley, R. V. Montague, A. Cazabat, A. A. Atocha, C. A. Weed, J. W. Thomas and H. Millspaugh.

At a late hour last evening, attempts were made in different parts of the City to pass counterfeit money on the following banks, viz.: tens on the Park Bank, tens on the Shoe and Leather Bank, of this City; tens on the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, N. J.; fives on the Troy Bank, of Troy, and twos on on the Salina Bank, this State. A large number of the spurious bills were passed before the fraud was discovered. Two men, named Smith and Williams, were arrested by Officer Corbett, of the Thirty-second Precint, charged with passing spurious fives on the Troy Bank, also counterfeit fives on the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, to several store-keepers on the Kingsbridge road. When the officer made the arrest, one of the offenders drew a pistol and shot him in the lower part of the chest, inflicting a serious wound.

Breadstuffs were in active demand yesterday, at higher and rising prices. Provisions, Cotton, Whisky, Tallow, Sugars, and Sole Leather, were freely purchased at buoyant rates, generally. Desirable styles of Dry Goods, especially domestics, were quoted much dearer, with inadequate supplies available. The recent rapid rise in Cotton has increased the confidence of holders of manufactured goods. The tendency of prices is decidedly upward, at present. The Freight Market exhibited more animation.

The price of Gold and Exchange advanced 1@1¼ ℔ cent. yesterday. The Stock market opened firm, but fell off at the close of the day. The market for Money quiet.

The Recent State Conventions—Movements for President Lincoln.

The great States of New-York, Ohio, and Illinois have just held their Union State Conventions, and have all unanimously declared for the renomination of President Lincoln. This action completes the committal of the Union party through all the loyal States, save Missouri, to the policy of making no change in the Executive chair. It is now made certain that the National Convention will be substantially a unit on this momentous question. Abraham Lincoln will be renominated by acclamation.

The little squad of bolters, we believe, persist in their intention to hold an opposition convention, in Cleveland, next week. We like this. A political campaign with a foregone conclusion would naturally be a dull one. Something to lighten it up is needed; and this convention promises to be "as good as a play." The only capacity in which these people meet is that of malcontents. They are simply dissatisfied with the policy of President Lincoln; but will find it impossible to agree upon any positive policy of their own. The predominent element in this body, will, doubtless, be radical, so-called, but this appellation is a mere generality. The gradations of radicalism are almost infinite—from that which contents itself with the complete extirpation of Slavery, to that which will stop short of nothing but out-and-out practical "miscegenation," with the abolition of every distinction, political and social, between the races. Fred. Douglass demands that the convention shall come up to this latter mark. Of course the majority of the convention will not be prepared for this; and yet they will find it impossible to make any substantial issue with the Administration on any other ground. The same unyielding, impracticable spirit which impels these men away from Baltimore will necessarily have full sweep in Cleveland, and we are sure of one of the funniest of hurly-burlies. No practical result can come from it, and the country will have an excellent laugh for nothing.

That thorough good sense of the American people was never more clearly exhibited than in the concurrence of the immense majority of loyal men everywhere in the expediency of electing Abraham Lincoln to a second Presidential term. Presidential reëlections have of late years been utterly discarded. A popular sentiment had set in against them which almost had the force of constitutional law. The last instance of the kind was that of Andrew Jackson, a generation ago; and but for such a national crisis as this rebellion, it would probably never again have happened. But this settled popular persuasion that Presidents ought never to be tempted with the hopes of a reëlection readily yields to such an exigency as the present, and that, too, by spontaneous movement. No nominating convention ever met which was so little the product of party machinery, so directly the emanation of the popular will, as that which will soon assemble in Baltimore. The resolutions which have been passed by Legislatures, and other representative bodies of the people, have not come from any management of politicians. The pretence that they owe their existence to wire-pulling and intrigue is too absurd to impose upon anybody. Intrigue, doubtless, in some circumstances, can do much to shape party action, but however dextrous its application, it never secures unanimity. The bare fact that intrigue is necessary pre-supposes variance of opinion; and, instead of producing concurrence, it stimulates opposition to work by counter intrigue, and a strife which shall get the advantage inevitably follows. Unanimity at the preliminary stage can come only from a spontaneous community of feeling. Chicanery never generates it. So far as regards the accomplishment of unselfish ends, many politicians, doubtless, would have found their account in a new Administration, which would have gone into a general re-distribution of the offices. Had there been anything like a good prospect for effecting a change, the mere lovers of the loaves and fishes we may be sure, would have brought into play the extremest resources of intrigue against the Administration. To a slight extent it was attempted; but its hopelessness soon became so apparent that the attempt was abandoned, and the uncontrollable will of the people was submitted to with the best grace possible. Political intriguers, party managers, have found their avocation gone. They have had no alternative but to fall in with the great popular current, whose single impulse is the necessity of sweeping down the rebellion.

This irresistible popular sentiment is the more extraordinary in view of the unexampled abuse which has been poured upon the Administration for the last two years. No living man was ever charged with political crimes of such multiplicity and such enormity as Abraham Lincoln. He has been denounced without end as a perjurer, a usurper, a tyrant, a subverter of the Constitution, a destroyer of the liberties of his country, a reckless desperado, a heartless trifler over the last agonies of an expiring nation. Had that which has been said of him been true, there is no circle in Dante's *Inferno* full enough of torment to expiate his iniquities. Yet the American people are to confer upon him an honor which this generation has not before witnessed. Their answer to all this horrible stream of blackest crimination will be his reëlevation to the highest office in their gift; and that, too, by a majority never before known to our political history.

Now, what does all this evince? Are we to suppose that the people have deliberately struck a league with all the powers of wickedness, or that they have been smitten with an incapacity to distinguish right from wrong? Either one of these, or else the guilt rests not with Abraham Lincoln, but with his railers. Either the people have themselves become traitors or idiots, or all this Copperhead vituperation has a common source with the rebel vituperation, whose virulence has hardly exceeded it.

The Attitude of France—Debate in the Corps Legislatif.

There have been few more instructive debates on American affairs in the French legislative body than that which we report, in part, in other columns to day.

Our correspondent, writing on the spot, and on the day following the discussion, finds in it various grounds for mutual felicitation between the two countries, such as the disavowal of all thoughts of intervention in the affairs of this country; the general applause which followed the expression by M. Rouher of his entire "sympathy for the nation by whose cradle France has stood as sponsor;" the perfect understanding which the Minister avowed had been come to on the subject of Mexico; and the peremptory order which, according to M. Rouher, had been issued for the detention of the rebel iron-clads in progress at one or more French ports.

These expressions and these facts, doubtless, form a fair basis of congratulation, taken exclusively by themselves. It is gratifying to hear an Opposition leader of the standing of M. Jules Favre proclaim within the walls of the legislative chamber that, "had France openly expressed her sympathy with the triumph of liberty, and the abolition of Slavery, the North would have received useful succor, and the commerce of France would have profited by the declaration." It is well to hear the Minister of State protest his sympathy with the cause for which our Government have taken up arms. And there is a logical sequence, as well as a practical assurance that these utterances are not altogether meaningless generalities, in the Imperial order detaining the rebel rams.

But there are points in the speech of M. Rouher which even the cross-questioning of the Opposition seem to have failed to relieve altogether of an ambiguous or even equivocal meaning. Thus, it will be noticed, that while the Minister rounds off one of his closing periods, by avowing his belief that, from the new order of things in Mexico, the United States will derive greater advantages than any other country, he starts on the subject of Mexico by reproducing in a triumphant tone a report of M. de Montholon, Minister of France at Mexico, in which the Ambassador says, "Mexico cannot fail to enter on a career of prosperity, by which Europe will be the first to profit." There may be nothing wanting in the coherence of the argument here. But it seems to be in some degree in fault, especially when we examine it in the light thrown upon it by that most faithful exponent of the Imperial policy, M. Dalloz, who makes it the prime feature in his defence of the Mexican invasion, that France will no longer permit the United States to appropriate to themselves "the inexhaustible bank" of the Mexican mines.

Then again, there seems to be something leaky in that portion of M. Rouher's argument which defines the exact nature of the relationship which France is hereafter to bear toward the new Empire. The French army of protection is to be reduced to 25,000, but, adds the Minister, it will be further reduced by 10,000 men on the 1st of January next. Compelled to show his authority for the latter statement, M. Rouher recites, not textually, but from memory, the provision in the treaty relating to the gradual withdrawal of the French; but the questioning of the Opposition brings out the fact, in spite of the Minister's ingenuity, that the time for the reduction of the army of occupation below 25,000 is left entirely indefinite. M. Gueroult, indeed, forced from M. Rouher the admission that the treaty goes no further than that the Emperor Maximilian may ask for the recall of the French troops, in proportion as his organization of a Mexican army makes progress.

Nor is it less instructive to find M. Rouher turning over to the category of "revolutionists" those who protest against the overthrow of the Mexican Republic. The dissent from the policy of Mexican intervention, expressed either officially or otherwise in the United States, the Imperial Minister characterizes as "a momentary outburst of passion," like that which occurred in the *Trent* affair with England. And those who look for a certain and an early triumph for the National cause in this rebellion, M. Rouher consoles with the cheering prophecy, "that before these dissensions are appeased "the Emperor of Mexico will have consolidated his throne." Nay, more, the Minister reminds the advocates of the Monroe doctrine (speaking of the rebellion here) that "the protracted struggle has so thinned the male population by its hecatombs of victims, that every discharged soldier would find more lucrative occupation in the works of peace than in marauding excursions." And touching the Monroe doctrine itself, M. Rouher thinks it would only have been violated if France had made a second Algeria of Mexico, and denied her citizens those rights of suffrage which they have so freely exercised in the election of their new Emperor.

The discussion altogether, so far as it served to eliminate the real bearings of the Imperial policy, forces upon us the conviction, first, that no line of action has thus far been marked out in regard to the future government and protection of Mexico; and second, that the Emperor and his Ministers are divided in their desire to exalt the magnitude and value of the Mexican conquest in the eyes of the French nation, and their wish to maintain, for the time being, the character or the semblance of friendly relationship with the United States. This gives to the official illustrations of the Imperial policy not only the appearance of lacking nerve and decision, but it makes us form a doubtful estimate of the sincerity of the Imperial protestations.

The American-Built Iron-Clad Frigate Re d'Italia.

Some of our cotemporaries, both in this City, in Cincinnati, and elsewhere, have been greatly exercised about a few remarks that lately appeared in this journal concerning the armature, armament, draft, and sailing qualities of the American-built iron-plated frigate *Re d'Italia*. They said that her remarkable voyage from New-York to Naples was no test of her speed—that she carried the bulk of her iron-plating in her hold instead of on her sides—and that if she had had the weight of her guns aboard, it would have made a very great difference.

These would-be critics did not take the trouble to inform themselves at all as to any of the facts of the case. For their benefit, as well as for the information of our readers and the naval and scientific public generally, we furnish some statements this morning, confirmatory of our former remarks, and of a character and nature not to be disputed. We give a letter from the eminent shipbuilder who constructed the *Re d'Italia*, W. H. Webb, Esq., of this City, and also extracts from the unpublished reports of Commander Febiger, Commodore Godon, Chief Engineer Kimball, and Acting Engineer Farron, all of the United States Navy. We have heretofore given the statements of Italian officers aboard during the voyage. We may here say that concerning no vessel have we had clearer or more authentic detailed accounts than of this one. Beside her officers, the Italian Government had a scientific naval commission aboard, and our Government also appointed an examining commission, who have already furnished reports to the Navy Department.

In brief, then, with regard to the main points, it appears from these various documents, (1.) that the *armature* of the frigate *was on her sides* during the voyage. The iron cuirass consisted of nine courses, seven of which were in position on the ship's sides when she made her voyage across the ocean, while only a very small portion between ports were left unplaced; or, as Commodore Godon says:—"She was iron-plated (4½ inches thick) from 6 feet below the water line to 9 feet above it, or on a line with the gun-deck ports." (2.) *All* her armament was not on board, (only eight guns,) but the deficiency in its weight was *more than counterbalanced* by excess in weight of coal, spare and duplicate machinery, stores, &c. (3.) With regard to the ship's draft, when going to sea from New-York to Naples, she drew one foot water more than she will ever draw when put in commission ready for service, and she left port much deeper loaded than was ever intended she should or ever will be required by the service in which she will be engaged. (4.) The question of her *speed* is not tested by a few miles, but by the entire voyage. By the log the whole distance actually run on the voyage from New-York to Naples was 4,920 miles; the actual running time was 460 hours, (not including stoppage of fifty hours at the Azores and twenty hours at Gibraltar;) and while going up the Mediterranean, she steamed during a whole watch at the rate of *fourteen knots an hour*. (5.) The whole consumption of coal was 1,040 tons—an average of 2¼ tons per hour.

With these facts properly authenticated before the public, there can be no doubt about pronouncing the iron-plated frigate *Re d'Italia* one of the greatest triumphs of American naval genius; and the only grief of the country will be that she does not belong to our navy instead of the Italian.

The Escape of Admiral Porter's Fleet.—We print Admiral Porter's official, as well as spirited and enthusiastic report, of the means by which his large and powerful fleet, of iron-clads and gunboats, was safely brought from out of the tribulations of Red River. The report will be found very instructive; and it is striking evidence of what one energetic, practical man can do, when not hampered by official red-tape and etiquette. Lieut.-Col. Bailey, the engineer to whom Admiral Porter feelingly ascribes the chief praise of the successful extrication of the fleet, is a Wisconsin man, attached to the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, (late infantry,) and before the war was a Wisconsin lumberman. In this capacity he gained that practical knowledge of navigating shallow, crooked and difficult streams which has proved of such great importance in this case. He went into the war as captain of a company of lumbermen, whose athletic forms were the attraction of the regiment and whose reliability has never failed. The regiment was commanded at first by Col. Halbert E. Paine, now Brigadier-General, who lost a leg at Port Hudson, then by Col. S. A. Bean, who was killed at Port Hudson, and latterly by Col. F. A. Boardman, who was recently killed in a skirmish near Baton Rouge, and Lieut.-Col. Bailey will now succeed to its command. Admiral Porter truly says that the highest honors the Government could confer would not be too great for the services he has rendered his country.

☞ We call general and official attention to the letter of Mr. E. N. Dickerson on naval vessels, published on the second page.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

Newark, Friday, May 27.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, Old School, in session here this afternoon, unanimously adopted Hon. Stanley Matthews' Anti-Slavery Report.

OBITUARY.

Death of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Consul-General of the United States at Montreal, died suddenly at that city, at 10 o'clock yesterday evening. He was born at Athens, Penn., Oct. 6, 1795, but removed to Ohio when ten years of age. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, when but 17 years of age. After the close of the war he studied law with Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, and was admitted to the bar in 1820. He was a member of the Legislature of the State of Ohio in 1826, and in 1838 was elected to Congress as the successor of Mr. Whittlesey; here he was distinguished for his steady and determined opposition to Slavery and the Slave-trade. In 1841 an American vessel, the *Creole*, sailed from Virginia for New-Orleans with a cargo of 136 slaves; during the passage a revolt occurred, in which the slaves killed one man, took possession of the vessel, and entered the British port of Nassau. On the 21st of March, 1843, Mr. Giddings offered in Congress a series of resolutions, declaring that Slavery was an abridgment of natural right, that the slaves in the *Creole* had violated no law of the United States in regaining their personal liberty, and that they were not legally liable to punishment. These resolutions brought down upon him the displeasure of the House, who, by a vote, severely condemned his conduct. Mr. Giddings then instantly resigned his seat, but was immediately reëlected, and resumed his seat, after an absence of only six weeks. His whole period of service in Congress was twenty-one years. He was a strong supporter of Gen. Harrison and Henry Clay, but on Anti-Slavery grounds refused to support Gen. Taylor. In 1850 he was conspicuous for his opposition to the enactment of the "compromise measures," especially the Fugitive Slave Law. In 1843 he wrote a series of political essays, signed "Pacificus," and in 1858 he compiled *The Exiles of Florida*. A volume of his speeches in Congress has also been published.

On the 8th of May Mr. Giddings suddenly fell while addressing the House, and was for a long time unconscious. On the 17th of January, 1858, he fell in the same way, and was for a time supposed to be dead. It is probable he died from a similar attack—an affection of the nervous system acting upon the heart.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

State Convention of the War Democrats.

Syracuse, Friday, May 27.

The State Committee of the War Democracy of New-York, which has been in session here for a day or two past, has adjourned after appointing committees on an address and plan of organization. The next meeting of the committee will soon be held in New-York City, when the sub-committee will make their reports. The meeting was very enthusiastic and the members united in their determination to support the Union candidates to be nominated at Baltimore, at the same time expressing a preference for Abraham Lincoln, while warmly recognizing and eulogizing the patriotism of Secretary Stanton, Gens. Dix and Butler, Daniel S. Dickenson, Lyman Tremaine, James T. Brady, John Connes, and other eminent war Democrats.

The meeting of the State Committee was also attended by the leading war Democrats from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and nearly all of the New-England States.

Nebraska Politics.

Omaha City, Friday, May 27.

The Union Territorial Convention of Nebraska yesterday appointed six delegates to the Baltimore National Convention. Resolutions indorsing the Administration and instructing the delegates to vote for Mr. Lincoln's renomination, were unanimeusly adopted.

The New-York Killed, Wounded and Missing.

Albany, Friday, May 27.

A telegram received here this evening from John T. Seymour, Esq., states that all the wounded have been removed from Fredericksburgh, and that as the official reports of killed, wounded and missing are yet incomplete, all letters of inquiry, addressed to the New-York State Agency at Washington, cannot receive immediate attention.

Meeting of the Associated Press of New-York State, at the Astor House.

New-York, Friday, May 27.

An important meeting of the State Associated Press of New-York, was held at the Astor House to-day. All the leading papers out of New-York City were represented. Henry J. Raymond, Esq., of the Executive Committee of the New-York Associated Press, appeared by invitation, and explained the relations of the press with the telegraph companies. Mr. Raymond also stated the nature and purpose of the proposed contract between the Associated Press of New-York City and that of the State. After deliberation the State Association unanimously voted to perfect contracts with the General Agent of the New-York Associated Press in accordance with the existing rules of that association, and also with the Western Union Telegraph Company for news reports for the ensuing year. The only dissenting vote was thrown by the representative of the Rochester *Democrat*.

The New Tarriff Bill.

Washington, Friday, May 27.

The following is an abstract of the Tariff Bill, reported to-day from the Committee on Ways and Means.

On and after the 1st of July next, in lieu of the duties heretofore charged, the following are to be imposed:

On teas, of all kinds, 25 cents per pound.

On all sugar not above No. 12, Dutch standard in color, 3 cents per pound; all sugar above No. 12, and not above No. 15, (not stove dried,) Dutch standard, in color, 3½ cents per pound; all sugar above No. 15, and not above No. 20, Dutch standard, in color, 4 cents per pound. All refined sugar in form of loaf, lump crushed, powdered, pulverized or granulated, and all stove-dried or other sugar above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, 5 cents per pound, colored 10 cents per pound.

On all other confectionary not otherwise provided for, made wholly or in part of sugar, and on sugar after being refined, when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, valued at 30 cents per pound or less, 15 cents per pound; and all confectionary valued above 30 cents per pound, or when sold by the box, package, or otherwise than by the pound, 50 cents ad valorem.

On molasses from sugar-cane, 12 cents per gallon.

On syrup of sugar-cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, or concentrated molasses, 2½ cents per pound.

On brandy for first proof, $2 50 per gallon.

On other other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, for first proof, $2 per gallon.

On cordials and liquors of all kinds, and arrack, absynthe, kirschenwasse, ratafa and other similar spirituous beverages, not otherwise provided for, $2 per gallon.

On bay rum 15 cents per gallon.

On wines of all kinds valued at not over 50 cents per gallon, 20 cents per gallon, and 25 per cent. ad valorem; valued at over 50 cents and not over $1 per gallon, 30 cents per gallon, and 25 per cent. ad valorem; provided that no champagne or sparkling wines in bottles shall pay a less rate of duty than $6 per dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one quart and less than one pint, or $6 per two dozen bottles, each bottle containining not more than one pint.

On all ales and beer in bottles, 35 cents, and otherwise than in bottles, 25 cents per gallon.

On cigars valued at $10, or less per thousand, 20 cents per pound, and 20 per centum advalorem; valued at over $20, and not over $40 per thousand $1 50 per pound, and 40 per centum advalorem; valued at over $75 per thousand $2 50 per pound, and 60 per centum advalorem; provided that paper cigars or cigaretts, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties imposed on cigars.

On snuff and snuff flour manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry or damp and pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, 30 cents per pound.

On tobacco, in leaf, manufactured of all descriptions, and stemmed tocacco not otherwise provided for, 50 cents per pound.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, May 27.

CONCERNING VOTERS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Union,) reported from the Committee on Territories the bill to regulate the vote power in Washington Territory with a substitute.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF WILLIAM YOCUM.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to take up the joint resolution as to the imprisonment of William Yocum at the Albany Penitentiary, or elsewhere, and all the other facts in his case.

The motion was rejected—yeas 16, nays 19.

INDEX TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Union,) submitted an index to the Internal Revenue Bill, which was ordered to be printed.

THE DUTY ON IMPORTS.

Mr. Fessenden also reported from the Finance Committee a resolution amendatory of the House resolution to increase the duty on imports:

"Nor shall said resolution be held to apply to goods which had been actually entered and the duties paid and received by the Collector under the laws existing at the time of the passage of said resolution and before the Collector had knowledge of its passage."

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) submitted the following:

Resolved, That a State pretending to secede from the Union, and battling against the National Government to maintain their position, must be regarded as a rebel State, subject to military occupation, and without representation on this floor, until it has been readmitted by a vote of both Houses of Congress; and the Senate will decline to entertain any application from any such rebel State until after such a vote of both Houses.

He remarked that he desired it to lie on the table until it could be referred to the committee to be appointed on the credentials of Mr. Fishback.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF NAVIGATION.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union,) reported the House bill to encourge navigation, with an amendment substituting for it the Senate bill originally introduced by himself.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill in regard to the regulation of the votes in the District of Columbia was called up by Mr. Wade, and discussed during the morning hour.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Internal Revenue Bill was then taken up, and the reading progressed until 4:30 P. M., when the House took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

COLORADO STATE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Wade's bill to amend the act to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government was passed. It changes the time for holding the election under the provisions of the bill.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The consideration of the tax bill was then resumed by the Senate in Committee of the Whole.

In the schedule levying stamp duties on bonds on page 220, the words where the penalty is a "thousand dollars or less" were stricken out, and also the words "for any additional thousand dollars" in the following clause on the same subject.

Whisky was added to the articles on which a stamp tax of 10 cents is required on warehouse receipts for each fifty barrels.

The stamp tax on photographs, 4 cents, was stricken out, the Finance Committee having determined to levy a similar tax in another form.

The section taxing domestic spirits on hand was, by unanimous consent, postponed informally until the completion of the reading of the bill.

The reading of the bill, with this exception, was concluded, and at 9:15 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, May 27.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House passed the Senate bill modifying the existing law, so that documents and letters may be sent to Government officers without the prepayment of postage.

Private bills were then considered.

THE KENTUCKY CONTESTED CASE.

Mr. Smithers, of Delaware, (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, called up the report heretofore made in the case of McHenry against Yeaman, which concludes with a resolution declaring that the latter is entitled to retain his seat as the Representative of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky.

Mr. Smithers sustained the report, which says: "The charge of fraud, force and test oaths made by the contestant was not sustained, the military orders being designed only to carry out the law of Kentucky, and in nowise to interfere with the freedom of the elective franchise. Mr. Yeaman, the report says, received a majority of the whole voting population of the district."

Mr. McHenry, the contestant, in advocating his claim, said that the certificate of the sitting member was obtained by depriving many citizens of the elective franchise through force, intimidation, violence and bloodshed. He spoke of the interference of Gen. Burnside in the election as most tyrannical and unjust, and charged that the reason of the latter for declaring the State of Kentucky under martial law was false, that officer having muffled tongues, now as silent as the grave, and put a lock upon the lips who could not be made to bow to his sovereign will.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the new Tariff Bill, the consideration of which was postponed till Tuesday.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE AGAIN.

The Kentucky contested election case came up again, and was discussed by Messrs. Wadsworth, Voorhees and Smith, when,

Without further action on the contested election case, the House adjourned till Monday.

MARRIED

Clark—Vinton.—At St. Mark's in the Bowery, on Tuesday, May 17, by the Rector, Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., Randolph M. Clark, of Boston, to Mary, youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Clark—McDaniels.—On Thursday, May 26, at the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. Samuel Clark to Miss Sarah J. McDaniels.

Ferguson—Van Bokkelen.—On Wednesday, May 25, by Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, Clement Ferguson to Mary Van Bokkelen, both of New-York.

Hunt—Grant.—On Thursday, May 26, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. S. C. Thrall, Henry G. Hunt to Carrie O., daughter of the late James Grant, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, all of this City.

Lau—Allen.—On Thursday, May 26, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. N. G. Allen, J. Henry Lau to Julia Gorham, daughter of J. M. Allen.

Quincy—Perkins.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, John W. Quincy, of New-York, to Lucretia D. Perkins, daughter of the late Charles Perkins, of Litchfield, Conn.

DIED.

Bogardus.—On Wednesday, May 25, after a lingering illness, Maria F. Reed, beloved wife of John P. Bogardus, aged 35 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 117 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

Cobb.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, May 27, Henry H. Cobb, late of Co. C, 127th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols., aged 24 years.

Curran.—On Friday, May 27, Mary Virginia, daughter of John and Carrie B. Curran.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon.

Cushman.—On Thursday morning, May 26, Mary Ella, only daughter of R. Holbrook and Mary Cushman, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 279 West 19th-st., on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Emmeigh.—At Jerusalem, L. I., on Thursday, May 26, Ann M., wife of Adam Emeigh, and daughter of Arden Seaman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 11 o'clock A. M. on First Day, the 29th inst., at Friends' Meeting-house, Jerusalem. Conveyances will be in attendance on arrival at Hempstead of 3:30 P. M. train of Long Island Railroad from James-slip, on Seventh Day evening.

Harrison.—In Harlem, on Wednesday morning, May 25, after a short illness, James L. Harrison, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the 2d-av. M. E. Church, corner of 119th st., Harlem, on Saturday, May 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Hall.—On Tuesday, May 24, George B. Hall, late Colonel of Second Regiment Excelsior Brigade, 71st N. Y. State Vols., and Colonel of 93d N. Y. State National Guards.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Ex-Mayor Geo. Hall, No. 37 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Loper.—On Thursday, May 26, Wm. H., son of Capt. R. F. Loper, of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 160 East 17th-st., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Leeds.—On Friday, May 27, Timothy C. Leeds, Esq., formerly of Boston, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his brother-in-law, No. 10 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Lyndall.—At Washington, on Monday, 23d inst., Joseph Lyndall, recently a member of the London Young Men's Christian Association.

The funeral services will be held on Monday afternoon, 30th inst., at 5½ o'clock, at the Rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association (Bible House), 3d-av., corner 9th-st. The members of the Association, and young men generally, are invited.

Parmlee.—On Friday evening, May 27, at the Union-place Hotel, J. S. Parmlee, aged 43 years.

Further notice in the evening and morning papers.

Shindler.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday morning, May 26, Mrs. Eliza Shindler, wife of Simon Shindler, aged 63 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at Tarrytown, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Carriages will be in waiting for the train.

Van Valer.—On Thursday morning, May 26, Patience Maria Van Valer, formerly member of Rev. Mr. Dunbar's Baptist Church, Macdougal-st., aged 69 years.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, May 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. W. J. Sherwood, No. 360 Bleecker-st. Members, relatives and friends of the above are respectfully invited to attend.

Zabriskie.—On Tuesday, May 24, at Chesapeake Hospital, Hampton, Va., of a wound received in the battle of Drewry's Bluff, Col. Abram Zabriskie, of the 9th Regiment New-Jersey Vols., aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, on Saturday, May 28, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Since the introduction of this gas as an anæsthetic in dental operations by Dr. Colton, now of the Colton Dental Association, No. 22 Bond-street, much has been said about its safety and efficiency, as compared with ether and chloroform. The following letter from Prof. Vander Weyde, of the New-York Medical College, sheds light on the subject:

New-York, March 26, 1864.

Dr. G. Q. Colton: Dear Sir: In answer to your letter, asking my opinion about the comparative safety of nitrous oxide gas and ether or chloroform, I must say that as soon as you introduced this gas among the dental profession, I immediately advocated its use, and pointed out, principally to my class in the New-York Medical College, the advantages connected with an anæsthetic, which in itself is a powerful supporter of combustion and of respiration, in place of the suffocating ether and chloroform. The fact that you have administered it to about 20,000 persons, without a single fatal result, is an unanswerable proof of its safety as an anæsthetic.

I am satisfied that nitrous oxide can be used in all cases where ether and chloroform cannot be safely administered; in many cases, the use of the two last-named anæsthetics is, by judicious physicians, considered unsafe; notwithstanding this, there are too many cases on record where counter-indications were overlooked, and fatal results have followed the use of ether and chloroform. I know of no case in which I would consider nitrous oxide gas unadvisable, except in a stage of consumption so far gone that the excitement attending the extraction of a tooth would be unsafe without any anæsthetic.

When, now, we look at the hundreds of cases directly killed by ether or chloroform, on the operating chair or table, the comparative value of nitrous oxide must be apparent.

It is a singular fact that among the three anæsthetics now in use—ether, chloroform and nitrous oxide—the first is combustible in itself, though the very opposite of a supporter of combustion and life; the second, chloroform, is neither combustible nor a supporter of combustion; whilst the last, nitrous oxide, is a powerful supporter of combustion and of life!

The difference between the nitrous oxide and ether and chloroform is that the first, being a supporter of combustion and respiration, stimulates the nervous system and produces an increase of vitality, while the two others, ether and chloroform, being non-supporters of combustion and respiration, depress the nervous system, and bring vitality below the standard, though with the same final result—perfect unconsciousness of pain; the difference only is, that the unconsciousness produced by the increase of vital action by the nitrous oxide is harmless, and the same result produced by the depression of vital action by ether or chloroform is injurious, and may prove fatal. Very respectfully,

P. H. VANDER WEYDE, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry New-York Medical College, and at Cooper Institute.

Cudjo's Cave.—J. T. Trowbridge. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co. For sale by all booksellers and newsdealers. The work by Mr. Trowbridge, to which we would now direct the attention of our readers, is a volume that will repay those who peruse it. It is a story that contains truths stranger than fiction. It is, we fear, a faithful history of those terrible times just preceding and at the beginning of the rebellion, when it was unsafe for a Union man to reside in the South. The characters of those who suffered then and there are ably drawn.—*Commercial Advertiser, Detroit.*

The friends of the talented authoress of *The Lamplighter* expect a grand treat in her new story, *Haunted Hearts.—Boston Transcript.*

Hope Told a Flattering Tale,

But never even anticipated so divine a preparation for the toilet as that delightful preparation, "SOZODONT." So cool and refreshingly agreeable to the mouth and teeth; hardens and invigorates the gums; gives a pure and healthy tone to the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth, and arrests decay.

Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers everywhere, and by HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

In Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints,

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford immediate relief, by removing the difficulty of breathing, and causing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation in all parts of the world for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure.

All of Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines are sold by HARROLD, RISLEY & TOMPKINS, No. 141 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson sts., and by Druggists generally.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair has had nearly fifty different imitations. This demonstrates the great popularity of the genuine article, conceived by BURNETT.

All First-class Sewing-Machines

FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Radical Cure for Hernia or Rupture.

The defect heretofore existing in the construction of trusses has at last been overcome. This dangerous disease can now be cured POSITIVELY by using the new and celebrated

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,

made entirely different in principle and action from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY; no pressure on the BACK or CORD, power made STRONGER or WEAKER at PLEASURE, sure to hold and cure, is comfortable, and will not get out of place.

FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, and is both EASY and EFFECTUAL. SHOULDER-BRACES unsurpassed. Pamphlets free.

GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Important to Ladies.

MADAME PUTNAM'S
PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER,

an invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the old method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.

Wholesale and retail depot, No. 627 Broadway, New-York. A. COFFEE & CO.

N. B.—Jobbers supplied in large or small quantities.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the Surgeon-General.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

To Gentlemen—We are retailing at wholesale prices, a large importation of Gossamer and Lace Cravats and Scarfs, comprising the latest novelties in all the new colors. Some very beautiful goods at 75 cents each!! Call at once. SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Ladies' Light Colored Gaiters,

AT ONE DOLLAR A PAIR.
S. CANTRELL, 813 Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th sts.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Moths.—No moth can breathe near a fabric saturated with CASWELL, MACK & CO'S. Thanato-Seon. CASWELL, MACK & CO., under 5th-av. Hotel.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines. SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 625 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
Kentucky, Extra Class 349.—May 27, 1864.
32, 36, 40, 23, 56, 17, 62, 20, 73, 50, 25, 71.
Kentucky, Class 350.—May 27, 1864.
39, 11, 55, 30, 15, 1, 12, 34, 49, 72, 69, 24.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
Extra Class 253—May 27, 1864
64, 47, 37, 39, 49, 24, 38, 74, 16, 17, 3, 6.
Class 254—May 27, 1864.
22, 11, 36, 40, 69, 51, 60, 15, 76, 71, 58, 62.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
ALECK & CO., Brokers,
Nos. 24 and 26 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—FORTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this act shall be **BE REDEEMED IN COIN,** at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption, **FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. As these Bonds, by act of Congress, are

EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 26, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21 was

$54,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DEVLIN & CO.
SPRING STYLES
NOW READY.
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

SPRING.

My new stock of SPRING CLOTHING is now ready, and is not surpassed as to assortment, style or price in this City. The Custom Room, Furnishing and Children's Department not equaled. Satisfaction given.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the City.

CABINET FURNITURE.

$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship.

WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.

N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (gridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

CHARLES L. JONES,
(SUCCESSOR TO T. J. CROWEN,)
PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 843 Broadway, near 14th-st.
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
FINE STATIONERY,
CARD ENGRAVING.
BOOKBINDING,
DRAMATIC PLAYS, &c., &c.

IRON STABLE FIXTURES.

HAY RACKS,
MANGERS,
OPEN-WORK STALL PARTITIONS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE,

Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

NOTE.—MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR Branch, No. 75 Chambers-st., next door to Delmonico's. The finest
WINES, NECTAR BOURBON, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PARTY WHO can command $5,000 to be invested in a profitable enterprise. To a person of business talents, a situation with a salary of $1,200 will be given and security for the amount advanced. Address STOCK COMPANY, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO 816 BROADWAY.

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DIABETES.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL
BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS
OR MILKY DISCHARGES
AFTER URINATING.
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
CATARRH OF THE
BLADDER.
STRANGUARY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL
URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

IN DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND MENORRHAGIA, OR PROFUSE FLOWING

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Imperfect Memory, Wakefulness Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which, in the unmarried female, is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually losses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and *consumption* finally ends her career.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED.

TWELVE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTS!

It having been determined that the City of New-York is deficient only TWELVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN men, in its quota under the President's call for 200,000 men, the Draft has been postponed for a few days, in order to enable the filling of the quota, if possible, by volunteering.

The County Volunteer Committee now appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of this County to aid them in raising the Twelve Hundred and Seventeen Men needed, and thus save the County from the misfortune of a Draft.

The County Volunteer Committee will pay the following bounties until further notice:

FOR ARMY RECRUITS	$300
FOR MARINES	300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR THREE YEARS	300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR TWO YEARS	200
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR ONE YEAR	100

A County premium of $10 will also be paid for bringing an army recruit to this office, in addition to the Government premium of $10, and a County premium of $20 will be paid for bringing a naval recruit.

Let the citizens of New-York make one grand and final rally to save us from the impending draft.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, May 11, 1864.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

May 23, 1864.

This bank has a cash capital of
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
and will commence business in its new banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., on THIS DAY, May 25, 1864.

We invite accounts and will discount business paper and receive all National Bank bills at par, and make collections throughout the United States and Canada at the lowest rates. Uncurrent money will be received on deposit, deducting for Eastern one-tenth per cent. and for State one-fourth per cent.

This bank will have a large deposit from country banks, and is Fiscal Agent for the United States and depositary of public moneys, and will receive subscriptions for the

10-40 LOAN.

and allow one-eighth per cent. discount.

We are sure you will find our Institution one of the most agreeable and advantageous places to do business in this City.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
H. M. Humphrey, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
WM. A. KOBBE, of Kobbe & Corlies, Auctioneers, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.
THOS. A. VYSE, Jr., of Vyse & Sons, Importers, Nos. 374 and 380 Broadway.
GEO. A. WICKS, of Wicks, Smith & Co., Importers Dry Goods, No. 81 Franklin-st.
B. L. SOLOMON, of B. L. Solomon & Son, Upholstery, No. 369 Broadway.
GEO. A. FELLOWS, of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.
SOLOMON L. HULL, of Hull, Constable & Arnold, Attorneys, No. 18 Wall-st.
CHAS. MINZESHEIMER, of Minzesheimer Bros., Manufacturers Shirts, No. 377 Broadway.
J. O. WHITEHOUSE, Shoe Manufacturer, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st.
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APPEAR IN THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
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LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Admiralty Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION—VESSEL AT ANCHOR—BONA FIDE PURCHASER—STATE LAW.

Joseph Laing vs. The Brigantine G. L. Buckman.—This was a libel filed by the owner of the British bark *Water Lilly* to recover the damages occasioned to her by being run into by the brigantine on the night of Jan. 21, 1864. The bark had come in over the bar at Sandy Hook in charge of a pilot and anchored in the channel. The brigantine came in during the night without a pilot, and ran into the bark while lying at anchor. The bark had lights set and burning in her rigging, and an anchor-watch on deck. The evidence for the libelant was, that the night was clear and bright moonlight, and that vessels could be seen at anchor three miles off. The evidence for the brigantine was directly contradictory on these points. The master and mate of each vessel were examined. The master of the brigantine was also part owner.

The claimant alleged that the collision was caused by fault of the bark. He claimed also to be a *bona fide* purchaser of the brigantine before her seizure in the cause without notice to the libelant's claim. His alleged purchase was on Jan. 29, and the vessel was seized under the process in the suit on Jan. 30. He first saw the vessel a day or two after he purchased her.

He also urged that the libelant could not recover because he had not filed his libel within the time limited by the State law as to liens on vessels.

Held by the Court—That the concurrent testimony of the witnesses on both sides essentially agrees that the wind was blowing a gale from about northwest; that the bark was lying at anchor, tailing with the channel on its eastern or southern side near the edge of the Romer shoal; that the brigantine was coming into the harbor without a pilot and made no attempt to avoid the bark until so near her as to be unable to cross her bows or stern, or to lower her sails or drop her anchor.

That where witnesses stand numerically equal in their assertions of contradictory facts, the law does not regard disinterested evidence *prima facie* adequate to the support of the prosecution, to have been counterbalanced and nullified by the opposing testimony of a party in interest.

That the testimony of the master and mate of the brigantine is therefore entitled to less credit than that of the master and mate of the *Water Lily* in respect to the state of the atmosphere and time and manner in which the two vessels came into collision.

That there is nothing in the proofs showing any suitable or even censurable neglect in the navigation or keeping of the bark preceding or connected with bringing her to anchor or in keeping her so lying at the collision, or that she was anchored across the channel or that any misconduct at the time induced or promoted the injury inflicted upon her.

That the crew of the brigantine were guilty of gross carelessness in running into the harbor in the night time upon a heavy wind and without a pilot, and the blamableness of the act would be aggravated, if the night really was of the blustering, dark and snowy character represented by the claimant.

That the facts as to the purchase of the vessel by the claimant are insufficient to prove that he acquired title to her clear of the lien attaching to her for the damages of the collision.

That the objection as to the limitation of the State act is inapplicable; that act having respect to demands and claims on contract, and not to those resting upon tort, without regard to the incongruity of understanding that legislation to have control of remedies administered in national courts in execution of their own jurisdiction.

Decree for libelant, with a reference to ascertain the damages.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for claimant, Mr. Nash.

COLLISION—PLEADING.

Elizabeth Hare vs. The Steamboats Maryland and New-World.—This case came up on exceptions to the libel. The libelant was the owner of the canal-boat *Geo. Shoreman*, which while being towed from Albany to New-York by the *Maryland*, was injured by a collision with the *New-World*. The libel alleged that the canal-boat "was taken in tow by the *Maryland* on a contract to tow her to New-York and lashed to a vessel at the starboard side of said steamboat; that the said barge, so in tow of said steamboat, exclusively under her control and management, proceeded for the port of New-York, said canal boat being, in fact, bound on a voyage from Albany to Philadelphia; that said steamboat and barge had proceeded to a point near Poughkeepsie, on the North River, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of this court, when by the joint fault of the said steamboats, *Maryland* and *New World*, and the crews thereof, the said canal-boat was run into by the said steamboat *New World*, breaking into and sinking said canal-boat. That said canal-boat had no power to avoid said collision, and the same happened by the fault of said steamboats in not keeping proper and efficient lookouts, in not stopping and backing in time, in keeping on at full speed and in not taking notice of and obeying each other's signals, and in not properly sheering their boats."

The claimant of each steamboat filed exceptions to the libel, because no joint trespass was alleged to have been committed by the respective steamboats, and because it did not set forth any distinct fact or act or omission on the part of either of the steamboats, making them liable for the collision.

Held by the Court.—That it is plain that the lible nowhere charges the two steamers or either of them with any aggression upon the canal-boat by means of any violence or wrong positively committed by them upon her.

That the libel does not set forth what movement or omission by the steamers caused the wrong. No joint or common fault is specified in the libel by name or description. It is vital to this class of actions that the complaint be set out in clear identification of the doings of the steamers which constituted the faults imputed to them. To allege that the barge was collided against by the *joint fault* of the steamers, supplies no notice of what act they will be proved culpable. The allegations of facts upon which the action depends must be stated.

That the libel is vitally defective in containing no charge of legal culpability on the part of the steamers. It is not enough to aver a conclusion of law instead of the performance of an act, from which the conclusion is attempted to be drawn.

Libel dismissed, with leave, however, to amend on payment of costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for the *Maryland*, Mr. Benedict; for the *New-World*, Mr. Jones.

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3379..200	9209....400	14599....400	18875...400	23921...400
3475..400	9243....400	14705....200	18927...200	24075...200
3508..400	9263..50000	14741....200	18947...500	24129...500
3633..200	9334....400	15025....200	18983...400	24274...400
3677..200	9423....400	15049....200	19019...400	24276...500
3679..400	9541...1000	15103..25000	19021...200	24331...200
3925..200	9633....200	15211...1000	19037...200	24408...200
4023..1000	9639...1000	15484....200	19076...200	24442...400
4087..400	9724....500	15494....400	19143...200	24704...200
4273..200	9730....500	15578....200	19446...400	24905...400
4418..200	9760....200	15590....500	19549...500	24978...200
4461..200	9761....400	15601....500	19582...200	25010...500
4585..400	9784....400	15638....400	19802...200	25244...400
4604..500	10021....200	15644....400	19883...200	25494...200
4659..500	10068...1000	15657....200	19905...200	25509...200
4695..500	10152....400	15751....200	19960...400	25550...400
4730..400	10441...1000	15786....200	19974...200	25551...500
4745..200	10525....400	15802....200	20011..1000	25637...200
5062..200	10591....400	15855....200	20184...200	25654...500
5165..500	10614....200	16092....400	20294...400	25742..1000
5219..500	10678.100000	16123....500	20334...200	25809...500

Highest premium paid for prizes, information given, doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver wanted.

ALECK & CO., Brokers,
Nos. 24 and 26 Pine-st., N. Y.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of London	May 28	New-York	Liverpool
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	June 4	New-York	Liverpool
America	June 4	New-York	Southampton
Caledonia	June 5	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool
London	June 8	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	June 11	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	June 11	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	June 15	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	June 18	New-York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New-York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New-York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool	New-York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	May 25	Southampton	New-York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New-York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New-York
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York
America	June 22	Southampton	New-York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star	May 28	New-York	New-Orleans.
Locust Point	June 4	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M., 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

WEDDING CARDS.

MR. & MRS. UNION. MISS LOVE.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

BOWYER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT.

The best remedy known for piles.
For sale at all druggists.
Depot No. 476 Broadway, New-York.

DE COMEAU & STERLING,
No. 30 Broadway, New-York,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SALTED SHEEP SKINS—Splits, Fleshes and Roans.
SHELLAC—English, Native and Garnet.
VERDIGRIS—Extra Dry Narbonne.
HATTERS' LEATHER.
BOOKBINDERS' LEATHER.
BOOT AND SHOE LININGS.
HOOP SKIRT LEATHER.
DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.

STRICTURE.—MR. TYME, OF EDINBURGH, it is well known to Surgeons, claims that incision is the only method of curing this formidable disease. The SCALPEL, No. 46, contains a comprehensive article and analysis of the rationale of the method of this distinguished Surgeon by the Editor. Address EVERARDUS WARNER, Box No. 3,121, inclosing 25 cents.

HAY FOR SHIPPING.—THE UNDERSIGNED are sole agents for the sale of Beater Pressed Hay, in this City. This hay is compressed direct, and a bale of 400 pounds occupies no more space than a barrel of flour. Ten to 12 bales can be put in an ordinary box car.
CORNISH & CONGDON, No. 538 Pearl-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 10 cents per pound, cottons and woolen 3 cents per pound; books and newspapers 7 cents per pound, old brass 22 cents per pound, copper and pewter 28 cents, lead 8 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against WALTER MEAD and Cornelia Mead his wife, Daniel Ayres, James Thonborn, The Island City Bank, William G. Rule, William H. Hall, David P. Brown, John C. White, Samuel R. Kelly, Alfred Smithers, Frederick Tyler, George F. Tyler, C. Nichols Beach, Jonathan K. Herrick, Miner's Bank of Pottsville, Richard Taylor, Administrator of Edward Payne, deceased; Peter Morris, Jonas Bartlett, The Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co., Nathaniel R. Darrill, Nehemiah P. Anderson, Stephen H. Knapp, William Major, Patrick L. Rogers, Aaron Raymond, John A. Abbenseth, Meyer Bauland, Jacob Straus, Benjamin K. True, Mary Ann Johnson, wife; Sarah Jane Johnson, and James Edwin Johnson, devisees of James W. Johnson, deceased.—Summons for Relief.—[L. S. U. S. Internal Revenue 50 cent stamp cancelled.]—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 24, 1864. CLARK, RAYMOND & COURSEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 247 Broadway, New-York. The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the County of New-York, on the 24th day of March, 1864. CLARK, RAYMOND & COURSEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
M7-law6w*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A gentleman's establishment, comprising a pair of fine dark brown horses, a coupe rockaway and harness, will be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, in front of their store, No. 93 Liberty-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, at 12 o'clock. The carriage is of Wood Brothers' manufacture, and has been used but few times; it was built for Summer or Winter use, the back seat being closed in by a movable front with plate glass windows; the harness is light and elegant, of the best City make; the horses stylish and kind. The whole cost a great deal of money, and will probably be sold far below its value.

HORSES FOR SALE—A MATCHED PAIR OF bright bays, black manes, tails and feet; 16 hands high, 8 years old, and weigh 2,800 lbs. Can be seen at PAPE'S stable, upper end of Long Dock, Jersey City. Warranted sound.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF BROWN HORSES, eight and nine years old, 15½ hands high, long natural tails; sound and kind. Sold for want of use. Apply to JOS. TREADWELL, at Ketchum's stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE—SIX SEATS, IN good order, for sale very low for want of use. Apply to stable No. 55 West 30th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FROM STORE NO. 58 WATER-ST.,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1864,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER OSCAR,
CONSISTING OF
EIGHTY BALES UPLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples of cotton at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel, elegant lace window curtains, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, straw pailiasses, rosewood marble-top etageres, elegant gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, cottage suites, bolsters and pillows, mahogany secretary book-cases, carved rosewood marble-top hall stands, elegant lace and brocatel window curtains, gas fixtures, &c.; china, crockery and glassware.

At 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

An invoice of Meyberg's patent reflectors, in condition as received, to be sold for account of whom it may concern. Also, a large invoice of elegant chandeliers, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, &c., &c. Also a large invoice of very fine ormolu and bronze chandeliers, gas pendants, brackets, &c., many of which are entirely new while others have been but little used.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER SALE OF CONDEMNED GOODS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 31st May, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 40 Vesey-st.: Condemned clothing, woolen and rubber blankets, knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, tents, boots, tin ware, &c., by command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.
T. P. McELRAITH, Assistant Quartermaster.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-st., a very superior pair of brown bay horses, 15 hands high, about 8 years old; believed to be sound and perfectly kind in all harness; very stylish and first-rate travelers. Also, a coupe Rockaway, built to order by Wood Bros.; but little used. Also, a superb set double harness.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CARPETS, MIRRORS, STERLING SILVER, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction THIS DAY, a splendid assortment of velvet, brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

By order of Administratrix, an assortment of sterling silver ware, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, at our Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., 50 sewing machines, all complete and in fine order, packed in cases ready for shipment, to be sold to close an account.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

JAMES B. COLGATE, assignee of the estate of the late firm of Beebee & Co., of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, on the 28th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described lots of land, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned:

1. A lot of land in the City of New-York, situated on the easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and twenty-six feet five inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broadway and 49th st., said lot being twenty-five feet three inches front, twenty-five feet one inch rear, and extending back from Broadway to a point distant ninety feet westerly from the westerly line of 7th-av.

This lot will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,700, which the purchaser must assume, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Geo. W. Beebee.

2. A lot of land in New-York City, on the easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and one feet two inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broadway and 49th-st., said lot being twenty-five feet three inches front, twenty-five feet one inch rear, and extending back from Broadway to a point distant ninety feet westerly from the westerly line of 7th-av.

This lot will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,750, which the purchaser must assume, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Geo. W. Beebee.

3. A lot of land in New-York City, on the easterly side of Broadway, twenty-five feet five inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broadway and 49th-st., said lot being twenty-five feet three inches front, twenty-five feet one inch rear, and extending back from Broadway to a point distant ninety feet westerly from the westerly line of 7th-av.

This lot will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,900 which the purchaser must assume, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Geo. W. Beebee.

4. A lot of land in New-York City, on the westerly side of 7th-av., one hundred feet five inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of 7th-av. and 49th-st., said lot being twenty-five feet one inch in front and rear, and ninety feet in depth on each side.

This lot will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,100, which the purchaser must assume, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Geo. W. Beebee.

5. A lot of land in New-York City, on the westerly side of 7th-av., twenty-five feet two inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of 7th-av. and 49th-st., said lot being twenty-five feet and one inch in front and rear, and ninety feet in depth on each side.

This lot will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,100, which the purchaser must assume, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Geo. W. Beebee.

All the lots hereinbefore described are held by James B. Colgate, as assignee of Samuel J. and George W. Beebee, and will be sold as above specified in single lots. The Assignee will give his quit-claim deed to the purchaser. Ten per cent. of the amount bid and the auctioneer's fees must be paid down on the day of sale, and the remainder in twenty days.

JAMES B. COLGATE, Assignee of Beebee & Co.
ANDREWS, COLBY & THOMPSON, Assignee's Attorneys, No. 47 Wall-st., New-York.

ADJOURNED SALE
in consequence of the inclement weather.
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1864,
At 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the town of
SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
THE HERDSDALE TRACT,
CONTAINING ABOUT
440 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,
In parcels of from 10 to 50 acres each, on some of which are farm-houses and out-buildings.

This tract was selected by the subscriber with reference to its desirability for villa sites as well as for its productiveness as a farm, and on which he has made improvements and arranged the plots in such divisions as will give to each parcel a commanding view without interfering with the others. The situation is on a ridge of table-land from three to four hundred feet above the level of tide-water, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound, with glimpses of the Palisades, distant about one and a quarter miles east of the Scarsdale station on the Harlem Railroad. The whole tract is valued at the minimum price of $250 per acre, and each parcel will be put up at an upset price corresponding with its relative value, compared with the whole and sold on bids above such sums. Fifty per cent of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage for five years at six per cent. In case the purchasers do not wish to build or improve the first year, the subscriber will allow six per cent. on two hundred dollars per acre for agricultural purposes, for all parcels sold above the average price. Conveyances will be at the Scarsdale station on the day of sale, to meet the 8¼ and 10½ A. M. trains from 26th-st., (arriving at 9¾ and 11:45 A. M.,) to convey persons to the premises, which will afford ample time to examine the property and partake of a luncheon at 12 M., before the sale, and afterward return to the City by the 4:26 or 6:04 P. M. train.

L. G. MORRIS.

For maps and explanations apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., or to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises previous to the day of sale, will find a conveyance at the Scarsdale station, on the arrival of the 8¼ and 10½ A. M. trains from 26th-st.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE AT PHILADELPHIA.

ESTATE OF THOMAS E. POTTER, DECEASED.
VALUABLE COAL LANDS IN LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the County of Luzerne, Penn., will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, May 31, 1864, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Thomas E. Potter, deceased, viz.:

Three equal, full, undivided fifth parts of and in 247 acres, 126 perches of land in Hanover Township, Luzerne County, Penn.

Also, four full, equal seventh parts of and in 40 acres, 29 6-10 perches of land, in same township and county.

Also, one undivided fifth part of and in 9 acres and 47 perches of land, in same township and county.

☞ Full particulars in handbills, which may be had on application to Auctioneers.

MARY R. POTTER,
Administratrix.
M. THOMAS & SONS,
Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1864.

This company will hold their Sixteenth Regular Monthly Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY THOUSAND TONS FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known, at time and place of sale.

Interruptions in transportation compels the company reluctantly to limit the quantity to be offered at this sale to 20,000 tons.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y., May 20, 1864.

By direction of Chief of Ordnance, the following-named articles will be sold at public auction, at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on the first day of June, 1864:

1 Lathe,
1 Ball Press,
1 pair Cylinder Boilers, in good order,
A lot of empty barrels, oil, flour and cement,
About 2,000 lbs. of scrap paper.
About 150 cords of wood, scrap.
About 50,000 lbs. of cast iron, scrap.
About 40,000 lbs. of shells, condemned.
About 380,000 packing-boxes, tin and wood, for percussion caps, different sizes.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Purchasers will be required to pay for and remove the articles purchased without delay. Payments to be made in U. S. Notes.

P. V. HAGNER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, Com. Arsenal.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
May 30 and 31, at 7½ o'clock,

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a variety of choice English and American standard works, and some valuable books in foreign languages: also superbly illustrated works, and a collection of miscellaneous literature, &c. Catalogues are ready, and the books are on exhibition.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., a general assortment of handsome parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Also, at 12 o'clock, three splendid large-size French plate pier and mantel mirrors, and twenty-one superb gilt cornices.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. Cooley.

BOOK TRADESALES ROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
May 25, June 1, at 7 P. M.,

Private library of a New-York clergyman, containing a large assortment of works in theology, religion, history, botany, novels, &c.; also a few law books.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, MAY 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. — Washington-av., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn: A large assortment of handsome furniture, in excellent order; an excellent mahogany parlor organ, four stops, by H. Erben; large walnut library book-case; a splendid English game, "The Horse Race," cost $350; rosewood stereoscope; mahogany, walnut and enameled chamber sets; rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture; oak dining-room suit; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, and oil-cloths; rich china tea-set, glass and crockery; hair and cotton mattresses, bedding, fine engravings, &c., with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms the day before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & M. MINER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-st.

One bay horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, flowing mane and long tail; a fine pacer and stylish action; is kind and gentle in harness, and a good saddle horse.

One white horse, 10 years old, 16 hands high, flag tail, stylish action, kind and sound, and a good traveler.

One set of double harness, silver mounted, in good condition.

One family open wagon, three seats inside, with driver's seat well set up; a very substantial and showy affair.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY.—By virtue of a writ of sale, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, in admiralty, will be sold, at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Cairo, in said District, on the 8th day of June, A. D., 1864, the following described property, to wit: 3,213 bales and 191 sacks of cotton, a large lot of bagging, &c., &c., the same having been ordered by the Court to be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

D. S. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23, 1864.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR THE CITY FOR SALE

BY ORDER OF
GERARD M. STEVENS, Referee.

SATURDAY, May 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Harlem Railroad Depot, Mott Haven, a most attractive country seat, situated on the Sound, and about two miles from Harlem Bridge, and adjoining the residence of the late B. M. Whitlock. The grounds, consisting of about 13 acres, are tastefully and appropriately laid out. The shore line is about 700 feet, with water grant in front from the State, and a substantial stone dock. The mansion, which commands a fine view, is a two-story and attic double house, in beautiful order, with all the improvements and conveniencies of the best City residence. The stables are ample, and all the outbuildings are first-class. In point of accessibility, style, comfort and prospective value (being on the line of 150th-st., New-York,) this is regarded as one of the most desirable places now in the market.

N. B.—Sale positive under a foreclosure of mortgage for about $25,000.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE,

A country place containing 12 acres of choice land, on the south side, and just beyond the city limits of the City of Poughkeepsie; the house is large, 2½ stories high; has water, billiard-room, &c., a piazza in front, 75 by 12 feet, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent scenery; the gardens are very productive, the place well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., new and commodious; 9 additional acres of land will be sold with the place, if desired; for further particulars inquire of

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 25 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st., or of
HENRY W. SHAW, Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

For sale, houses and lots at various prices; to persons who will build at once great inducements offered; no assessments and taxation light; in every respect the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs; sandy subsoil, high ground, streets and avenues all graded, being a continuation of New-York proper, and nearer Central Park than 28th-st. Cross 3d-av. Harlem River bridge to 138th-st., and inquire at the Land-office. T. RAE, Agent. Horse railroad along the westerly side of the property; also, gas.

FOR SALE—AN OLD FAMILY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson at Rhinebeck, known on map of the river as Clifton Point, three hours from New-York by rail, one of the most beautiful and productive country seats on the Hudson, containing 174 acres, highly cultivated, well underdrained, nearly half mile of river front, good landing, deep water, and water grant whole front to channel, affording one of the best situations on the river for an ice establishment; mansion large, thoroughly built, built of best materials, mostly new, large piazza, 70x12; views of the river extensive, mountain scenery imposing, lawns and walks beautiful, shade trees in abundance, fruit in great variety, garden unsurpassed, situation eminently healthy. Large part of purchase may remain on mortgage. Apply to FREEBORN GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

VALUABLE HOTEL.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A valuable hotel, beautifully situated on the west bank of the Passaic River, on the main street in the village of Belleville, New-Jersey, only nine miles from New-York and three from Newark, to which place a railroad is nearly completed and will be running in a short time, and connecting there with the railroad to New-York, thus making this a very desirable location for a hotel or Summer boarding-house. The buildings are commodious, having twenty-five furnished rooms, beside office and large public hall, kitchen, cellar, &c.; excellent garden; also barns, stables, sheds, &c. All have lately been thoroughly repaired and painted, and are in good order. They will be sold low, on accommodating terms, or let to a good tenant for one or more years. Also for sale, several valuable building lots in the village, and a farm of about fifty acres near the above premises. Inquire of T. B. CODDINGTON, No. 80 Broad-st., or of JOHN W. DOW, Belleville, near the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE country seat, with 70 acres of land, in Columbia County, 4½ miles east of the Hudson River Railroad depot at Oak Hill. The dwelling is large, and is complete for Summer or Winter use, and in perfect order; containing 18 or 20 rooms. The place is in the best condition and well fruited—the grounds mostly in grass. Lawn in front beautifully shaded. Views of the Cattskill Mountains on the east and inland very fine. Climate dry and healthy. The place is in the vicinity of the residence of Messrs. Johnson and Henry Livingston, and is a delightful residence for any party seeking retirement and a healthy and pleasant residence. Price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—A very handsome place in a healthy, commanding location, completely furnished; also, horses, carriages, and every requirement of comfort and elegance. The horses, which are very valuable, and the carriages, mostly new, are alone worth $5,000. The owner being about to visit Europe, will sell the whole—the place and all its appurtenances—for $35,000, if applied for immediately. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of first-class land; pear orchard of 800 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; buildings on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of

R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st. Room No. 22.
GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS for sale in and near Madison and Morristown—Two beautiful country seats, 200 acres each; large house and out-buildings, green-houses, hot-houses, &c.; grounds all laid out and decorated in a beautiful manner; all built at a very large cost, and will be sold at very low prices, if applied for immediately; also, several very good farms, a few minutes' walk from depot; several small country seats, from 7 to 20 acres of land; also, beautiful sites for building country seats, &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Flatbush, Long Island. Gothic house, with all the modern improvements, together with fourteen acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, grapery, greenhouse, &c. The above-named property is very desirable, being only 3½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn City railroad cars passing the premises, also having a front on the new City Park. For particulars inquire of

JOHN LEFFERTS, Flatbush.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—595 WELL-LOCATED and excellent building lots in the village of Jamaica, L. I., very cheap. Terms easy, with money furnished for improving. Maps of the property (with accurate drawings of four valuable dwellings to be given the purchasers as the sale progresses) furnished by applying to ABBOTT & CHADWICK, No. 71 William-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—A beautiful country seat, with four acres of land, one and a half miles from the centre of the City. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 48x50, with an addition 45x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to ELI WHITNEY.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT, high-stoop brown-stone house and furniture therein, situated 170 feet west of 5th-av., Murray Hill. Has all the modern improvements; is beautifully frescoed throughout, and complete in every particular. Furniture is first-class. House ready for immediate occupation. For full particulars and cards of admittance to premises, apply to J. H. REED, No. 343 Broadway.

HANDSOME BUILDING SITES FOR SALE—Directly on Pelham and Eastchester Bays, consisting of 187 acres, to be divided into parcels to suit purchasers; high ground, commanding beautiful and extended views of Long Island Sound, 25 minutes' drive of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon depots; fifteen minutes of steamboat. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLACE OF SEVEN ACRES of excellent land, large stone house in first rate condition, containing 14 good rooms; garden excellent; abundance of fruit of all kinds; well watered location, very healthy and desirable, in New-Jersey, 20 minutes from New-York, and two minutes' walk from the depot.

W. F. WALKER, No. 49 Dey-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Greenwich, Conn., thirty miles from the City, and about one hour's ride by the New-Haven Railroad; the place contains one acre of ground, well filled with fruit trees, commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, and is less than ten minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to E. P. WEED, No. 25 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A FARM OF about 100 acres; it is under good cultivation, well fenced, pleasantly situated, in a good neighborhood, with good river and inland views; is well calculated for subdivision, and will be sold altogether or in parts. Price, $300 per acre. Terms favorable. For further particulars apply at No. 134 6th-av., on or after Monday, 30th inst.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—ON ACcount of death, a very desirable residence, in perfect order; gas, water, &c. The lot is large and well stocked with fruit; stable new. The entire furniture will be sold if desired; would be leased for two years to a desirable tenant. Apply to J. F. McCOY, No. 98 Cliff-st., N. Y., or JOSEPH B. LINDSLEY, Maine-st., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, near 9th-av., an elegant brown-stone four-story house in fine order. House 24x55 feet. Will be sold with or without furniture. Price $20,000 or $25,000. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MARLBORO—FARM OF TEN ACRES, LATEly owned by Mrs. Drake; a very desirable spot, one mile south of the village and one mile west of steamboat landing. Dwelling and barn. Price $3,000. For sale or exchange for Williamsburgh property.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

MICHIGAN AND OTHER WESTERN farm lands wanted in exchange for desirable paying properties in Williamsburgh. Cash will be paid for a few desirable pieces in Michigan.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FACTORY PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, SEVeral desirable locations for factories, large or small, on the water or convenient to ferries. For sale or lease in New-York and Brooklyn.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

CORNWALL—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer or year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N.Y.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, No. 23 WEST 35th-st.; house full size, brown-stone, and just completed in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises, or to LOPER & DAVIS, foot East 36th-st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

One lot on Franklin-st., west of and near Broadway.
One lot on White-st., west of and near Broadway.
One lot on Lispenard-st., west of and near Broadway.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE J. K. PAULDING, at Hyde Park, for sale; one of the most beautiful on the Hudson River; about forty acres; large mansion house, two cottages, and spacious outbuildings. For further particulars, apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, No. 8 Wall-st., or to J. N. PAULDING, No. 30 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE year, to a private family only, containing ten rooms, bath, gas, water, and modern improvements; house in complete order and handsomely furnished throughout; location near Cooper Institute. Address W. A. W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF FAMILY BEreavement, a fine water-front country residence, for $6,500, (costing, before the war, $16,000,) if sold immediately; 20 acres; 30 miles distant. Apply at Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Office, No. 48 Wall-st.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE on accommodating terms, Inglewood Farm, Peekskill, 109 acres, in a beautiful situation; fine trees and prospect; brick house. Also, 16 acres at Bay Ridge. Apply to G. MERLE, No. 290 Water-st.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with carpets, oil-cloths and window shades, can be hired from June 1 to Dec. 1, at a reasonable rent, by applying immediately to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SIX TENEment houses, nearly new, and well let; will be sold in one parcel or separately for cash, or in exchange for good vacant lots. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, 6 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS, A spacious village cottage, wide piazza, 45 feet long, view of river beautiful; good garden planted; nine large cherry trees and 14 pear trees and peach trees. Five trains before noon daily; two minutes from station and less than sixty minutes from Chambers-st. Station. Photograph can be seen, or the place visited by addressing FURNISHED COTTAGE, Box No. 3,135 Post-office. Price desired, $200 a month.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, new ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $800. Address K. Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

TO LET—SUITE OF ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD on the first floor, elegantly furnished, consisting of double parlor and bedroom, with all modern conveniences; also, suite of rooms on second floor, beautifully furnished, consisting of parlor and bedrooms, or the rooms on second floor will be let single. Any party wishing first-class apartments only, apply at No. 86th 9th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Morristown, N. J., consisting of a large modern house, partly furnished, gas, water, &c.; 9 acres of land, laid out with avenues and walks, and shaded with choice ornamental trees; a great abundance of fruit, garden made, and ice-house filled; location near depot.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent, delightfully situated in Orange, 7 minutes' walk from the station, and 60 from New-York. The house and grounds are in complete order, with a great abundance of all kinds of fruit, there being over 800 trees on the premises. The whole to a first class tenant will be rented at a moderate price. Address Box No. 5,008 Post-office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A handsome place, 2½ miles from the ferry, will be let for the Summer months. Address S., Box No. 2,960 New York Post-office, for further particulars.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT BERGEN Point, New-Jersey, a two story house, with extension; a few minutes' walk from the landing; steamboats go from Pier No. 2 North River in 35 minutes. Apply at No. 10 South-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—A SOAP FACTORY—TWO IRON KETtles, 28,000 pounds capacity each; frames, vats, boiler, &c.; immediate possession; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 79 Front-st., rear office, first floor.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, AT SARATOGA, A nice dwelling, well furnished; location central and pleasant. S. P. BRIGGS, No. 168 Broadway, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST PEWS IN TRINIty Chapel. Apply at No. 235 5th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FARM, FROM 100 TO 200 ACRES, convenient to the City; New-Jersey preferred; the land must be rich and adapted to stock-raising. Apply by letter stating all particulars and price to A. SARGENT, "New-York Club."

WANTED TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A small cottage house and a few acres of ground, with small stable, in a quiet and healthy location about one hour's ride or sail from the City. Address, stating location and terms, B. C. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hours' ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN obtain agreeable, airy rooms, with good board, in a pleasant country house, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., say one mile from the New-Haven Railroad depot, and about the same distance from the beach on the East River. For particulars inquire at No. 89 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, where they can have all the comforts of a home; rooms large and airy. Inquire of Mrs. E. MERIAM, No. 151 Jay-st., near Nassau, Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also single rooms, pleasantly situated and neatly furnished, with all modern improvements. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CAN BE HAD FOR a single gentleman, within half a mile of Wall-st. Ferry, in a private family, with large room, closet, bath, gas, &c. Address C. Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Rooms to let, with full or partial board, also a handsome extension parlor, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOM, OPPOSITE St. John's Park. Handsomely furnished room, second story, front, to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. Apply at No. 22 Beach-st.

BOARD—NO. 261 4TH-AV., TO LET, rooms neatly furnished, singly or in suites, to small genteel families, with private table, or to a party of single gentlemen, with or without board.

BOARD—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR FAMIlies, can be obtained in an elegantly-furnished house, with all the latest improvements; reference required. Inquire at No. 478 West 22d-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—VERY HANDSOME, airy front rooms, or if desired, a whole floor, with or without full or partial board, may be had at No. 28 University-place.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS IN THE NEWLY furnished house, No. 2 Bond-st., near Broadway, with or without board.

ROOMS IN SUITES TO LET, WITHOUT board; also, single rooms. At No. 54 West 17th-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESsure steam engine, 12x36 inch cylinder, of modern construction, and finished in the best manner. Two horizontal engines, cylinder 4x10 inches. One car-wheel boring machine, second-hand. One sugar-cane mill, rolls 16x26½ inches, with bevel gears for driving the same. One No. 2 Leonard & Clark screw-cutting lathe, 24-inch swing, bed 18½ feet long. Four blowing engines, 8x12 inch cylinder, with fan blowers, 42 inch diameter, 18 inch face. One second-hand 42 inch Alden blower, in good order. Two second-hand Mason's blowers, 22 in. diameter of face, 12 in. discharge. One second hand Mason's blower, 26 in. diameter of face, 14 in. discharge. Three second-hand Matteawan screw-cutting lathes, 15 in. swing, beds 10 feet long. Two second-hand Matteawan screw-cutting lathes, 13 in. swing, beds 6 feet long. Apply at the office of the Washington Iron Works, No. 55 Liberty-st., Room No. 8, L. C. WARD, Agent, or at the Works, Newburgh, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st., Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAMboat boiler; dimensions, 33 feet in length; diameter, 8 feet skin. Can be seen at the head of South-st., East River. Apply to WM. T. FROST, No. 68 South-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN having sold his house is desirious of disposing of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, including chandeliers, &c. Parties desirious of purchasing can obtain particulars by calling on Mr. BLACKWELL, Room No. 12, No. 8 Pine-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also solid chestnut and walnut chamber sets, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Established 1843.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION—NO. 37 NEW-BOWERY, near Chatham-square. Rev. C. W. VAN METER, Superintendent. Sunday School and Children's Meeting at 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½. Day School, 9 to 2. On SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, Mr. VAN METER will speak in behalf of the Mission, in the 16th-st. Baptist (Rev. Mr. MICKEL'S) Church, between 7th and 8th avs. Some of the sweetest little singers from the Mission will be with him.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONNECTED with the Free-will Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, will hold their monthly Concert on SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Rev. SELLA MARTIN, of Great Britain; Rev. Dr. HOLMES, of Fairport, N. Y.; LUCIUS HART, Esq., New-York; Rev. Mr HEATH, of Maine, will address the meeting. The public are invited. Seats free.

UNION HALL—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 23d-st.—SUNDAY: Subject—*Truth in Circles*, at 10½. Religious conference—*Shall the Righteous Inherit the Earth?* at 3. Dr. BARNES will give 15 years' experience as a medium of spirits, angels, &c. Communion with saints, explaining manifestations given through all mediums, at 7½ P. M.

ASTRONOMY AND THE DIVINE ARCHITECT.—Prof. MATTISON will preach as usual in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. EVENING. Subject—*The Glory of God as Displayed in the Starry Heavens.* After which several candidates will be admitted to the fellowship of the church.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween 2d and 3d avs.—SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary sermons of this institution will be preached in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Collections in behalf of the school after each service. Rev. F. BOTTOME, Pastor. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach D. V. in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, May 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of Morning sermon—*The Baptism for the Dead.* Of the Evening—to be announced in the morning.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock on *Our Fallen Heroes*, and in the EVENING on *The Death that is Better than Life.* Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at the hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Henry and Scammel sts. On SUNDAY, May 29, the Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, will preach in the Morning at 10½ A. M., and in the Evening at 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS, T. B. MERWIN, U. S. A., and others just from the scene of operations, will speak in behalf of the bereaved families of our volunteers, in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY ENENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Origin, Position and Destiny of Man as a Physical Being*, and at 7½ P. M., on *Man's Spiritual Nature and Destiny.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CAMP MEETING TO-MORROW—IN LEFferts' Park, Tompkins and Gates avenues, Brooklyn. Love feast at 10 A. M. Rev. Dr. SMYTHE, from London, will preach at 3 P. M. Conveniences to protect from rain. DeKalb-avenue cars run from Fulton Ferry near the park.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Dr. H. A. ARCHER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, in the evening, at 7½. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutger's Institute, 5th av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG will preach in the afternoon.

STRANGERS INVITED—ST. STEPHEN'S Episcopal Church, corner Broome and Chrystie sts., Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. HIGBIE, of Trinity Parish, will preach in the evening.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECTURE in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING next, May 31, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*No Future for the Unrighteous.* This being the closing lecture a full attendance is requested.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Rev. J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—S. S. SNOW, Pastor of the Second Advent Church, will preach in Hope Chapel, Broadway, above 4th-st., on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., on *The New Dispensation.* Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder JOSEPH T. CURREY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Many Mansions.* At 3 P. M.—*The Purpose of God.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. In the evening he will consider the story of *Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac.* Genesis, 22d chapter.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Services next SABBATH at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. S. BOURNE, Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

REV. DR. THOMPSON, HAVING JUST returned from the battle-field of Resaca, will speak of *Christian and Sanitary Work in the Army of the Cumberland*, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on SABBATH EVENING, May 29.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services every SABBATH, A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening: *Moral and Political Phenomena of the Times.* Services precisely at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. JOHN MURRAY FORBES, D. D., Associate Rector of St. Luke's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH on *The Future of Liberal Christianity in America*, in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 29th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—The late Rector, Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Minister of Ascension Chapel, will preach (D. V.) in this church on SUNDAY next. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M.

REV. S. D. ALEXANDER WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st., Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free. All welcome.

ALLEN-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (NEAR GRAND.)—Services: 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Subject—Evening: "*The Adversary Caught in His Own Snare.*" Strangers made welcome.

REV. R. B. CANNON, OF IOWA, WILL preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, (A. STEVENSON'S,) 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, 29th, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON WILL PREACH at the room of the New England Soldier's Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, SUNDAY, May 29, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. WM. FREELAND, LL. D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. DR. HIGBEE—ASSISTANT MINISTER of Trinity Parish, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL BOWDEN WILL PREACH in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., east of 8th-av., on SABBATH, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. WESTON, ASSISTANT MINISter of Trinity Church, will preach in ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, May 29. Service at 7½ o'clock.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—REV. B. C. FORD, Pastor—50th-st., east of 2d-av. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock. Seats free.

THE REV. JOHN BRAY, FORMERLY OF the 22d-st Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY, in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, MORNING and EVENING.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—ROOM NO. 18 Cooper Institute.—ABIGAL MUSSEY will preach SUNDAY, May 29, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 7th June next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City:

INFANTRY TROUSERS,
UNLINED BLOUSES,
PEGGED BOOTEES,
SEWED BOOTEES,
PEGGED BOOTS,
SEWED BOOTS,
STOCKINGS,
FELLING AXES.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for.)" and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have been ten years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A full case, with 35 large vials and book of directions is sold for $8, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 60 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, (addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th. sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

MEETINGS.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION FOR DIMINISHING THE USE OF IMPORTED LUXURIES.—The above association, so successfully inaugurated last Monday, May 16, by a mass meeting at the Cooper Union of over 2,500 women, held an adjourned meeting on the following day at No. 2 Great Jones-st. Various committees were appointed upon manufactures, correspondence throughout the State, &c. The pledge, as finally adopted, reads as follows:

"We the undersigned, during the continuance of this war of rebellion, pledge ourselves to refrain from the purchase of imported articles of luxury, for which those of home manufacture or production can be substituted."

To this the following names, taken at random from among several hundred, have been attached, and we publish them to show the interest with which the movement is regarded in this City.

Mrs. Laura W. Gibbs,	Mrs. Alex. Hamilton, Jr.,
Mrs. David Lane,	Mrs. Daniel Le Roy,
Mrs John Jay,	Mrs. Jas. B. Colgate,
Mrs. Morris Ketchum,	Mrs. Benj. Nathan,
Mrs. R. M. Hunt,	Mrs. Henry A. Coit,
Mrs. T. F. Meagher,	Mrs William E. Dodge,
Mrs. A. V. Stout,	Miss K. Hone,
Mrs. Gurdon Buck,	Miss Nash,
Mrs. Lewis Rutherford,	Miss A. P. Carey,
Mrs. Marshal O. Roberts,	Mrs. W. P. Griffin,
Mrs. F. Billings,	Mrs. T. d'Oremieulx,
Mrs. Van den Heuvel,	Miss Ellen Collins,
Mrs. Geo. J. Cornell,	Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler,
Miss Mary Maria Hamilton,	Mrs. S. Weir Roosevelt,
Miss Agnes Noyes,	Miss Henrietta D. Haines,
Miss Gardener,	Miss Harriet R. Woolsey,
Mrs. Gen. de Trobriand,	Mrs. J. A. Dickinson,
Mrs. Moses H. Grinnell,	Mrs. James A. Ruthven,
Mrs. George H. Bowdoin,	Mrs. Nathaniel Robinson,
Mrs. R. M. Blatchford,	Mrs. Joseph Inslee,
Mrs. Frederick G. Foster,	Mrs. Com. Eagle, U. S. N.
Mrs. Drake Mills,	Mrs. Wm. A. Bloodgood,
Mrs. S. B. Scheffelin,	Mrs. Wm. B. Allen,
Mrs. J. G. Courtney,	Mrs. John W. Chauney,
Mrs. Francis Lieber,	Mrs. Wm. B. Moffat.

We would gladly publish all the names attached to this pledge, if our means would allow. For this, for distributing information, and for other purposes, all persons interested are requested to send money to Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Treasurer of the Association, No. 2 Great Jones-st., where the register of names is open for signatures from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Signatures will be received by letter.

Retail dealers in American fabrics are also requested to send to the office their names and addresses, with a description of the goods sold by them.

By order. ANNE S. EDWARDS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL LODGE No. 205 are hereby notified to meet at their lodge rooms, corner Grand and Centre sts., on SUNDAY, May 29, at 12½ o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, GORDON E. RAYMOND. The fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

J. HEYMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY ARE invited to attend the funeral of the late Commander Barnett, U. S. Navy, from the Church of the Redemption, 14th-st., New-York, (opposite the Academy of Music,) at 2 o'clock P. M., TO-DAY.

FAIRS.

A FAIR IS NOW BEING HOLDEN FOR the benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., which will continue till Thursday night, June 2. In consequence of the riots of last July, the Asylum is greatly in need of funds; it is hoped, therefore, that the wealthy and benevolent will liberally respond to this public appeal in aid of the poor and the fatherless.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Subscriptions received by
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
and
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS,
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, June 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS
AT RETAIL.
A full assortment of all the best makes and styles of
LINEN SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS,
NAPKINS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
TOWELS,
&c., &c. Domestic Sheeting and Shirtings, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels and White Goods, at reasonable prices. Articles for housekeeping made up on short notice, and in the best manner.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

SUMMER BLANKETS.
QUILTS,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
PIANO COVERS,
TABLE COVERS,
CHINTZES,
At retail.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
FOR LIGHTNESS, ELASTICITY,
ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND COMFORT,
is superior to all others.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
Canal-st. and Broadway.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
will be found the most
PLIABLE, GRACEFUL AND
COMFORTABLE SKIRT EVER WORN.
At retail by
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
New Styles, 1864, Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, Leno Lace, Muslin, Brocatel, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese do., Damask, Cornices, And all other Trimmings.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway,
New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.
Gold, Opaque, White, Buff, Green and Blue Holland, Bray's Patent Fixtures, and all other approved styles.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE.
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

MOSQUITO LACES.
All widths, from 90 to 108 inches wide.
MOSQUITO BARS,
of different colors. Patent Mosquito Nets and Frames, at retail.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PRINTED LINENS.
Just received, a fine assortment of entirely new designs, suitable for children and ladies' dresses.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson River; the house is well shaded and commands a fine view of and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD for the Summer in a farmer's family, near the Village of Huntington. Accommodations for two or three adults and one or two children. For particulars inquire of C. JERVIS, No. 150 Fulton Market.

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for one or two families without young children; fine stables and accommodations for horses and carriage; location Westchester; one hour from the City; large double house, with bath, and all the comforts of a home. Address B. H. F., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AND VERY DESIRABLE accommodations can be had at Morristown, N. J. The house is new and is supplied with gas, hydrant water for bathing, &c., and other modern improvements. Apply to C. G. H. Box No. 145.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson River, at foot of 152d-st., 45 minutes from Chambers-st. station. Hudson River Railroad trains stop at the door. A few very pleasant rooms now vacant.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEASIDE SUMMER RESORT—FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—This favorite and splendid Summer resort (only two hours from New-York via New-Haven Railroad) is now open for visitors, either transient or permanent. The house is new and handsomely furnished; has all modern improvements; is lighted with gas throughout. The beach for bathing is the finest on the Sound. There is good fishing and elegant drives.
P. D. CARRIQUE.

BRIGHTON HOUSE—PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—(accessible by Staten Island Railroad and steamer D. R. *Martin* from foot of Barclay-st., daily at 3½ P. M.,) is now open for the reception of guests. Parties desiring first-class accommodations for the Summer can secure a few choice suites of rooms on early application to
JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE.—The undersigned will open this hotel on the first day of June. Parties in the City desirous of engaging rooms will find Mr. F. at the store of Hegeman & Co., No. 511 Broadway, from 2 to 4 o'clock, on SATURDAY and MONDAY afternoons.
WM. J. FISH.

MORRISANIA HOTEL—MORRISANIA, 7½ miles from 26th-st; desirable location; pleasant rooms, and good boarding; dinner 6:30; terms moderate; a few single rooms for gents. Trains leave via Hudson River Railroad 26th-st. 4th-av.; 8:15 to 8:30 P. M.
C. STRINGER.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, W. C., WILL OPEN on the 1st June. For particulars apply at No. 9 Great Jones-st.

TAMMANY HALL LUNCH SALOON AND Ale Vaults, corner of Nassau and Frankfort sts.; cold cuts at all hours of the day and evening; free lunch from 10 to 12 A. M.—on Saturday all day.
WRIGLEY, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West. This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼. Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.
JOHN S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST
is 90 miles shorter to Cincinnati; one change of cars.
is 21 miles shorter to Cleveland; one change of cars.
is 55 miles shorter to Chicago; one change of cars.
is 55 miles shorter to St. Louis; two changes of cars.
Office No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave a[illegible]
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—[illegible] for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. W. F. GRIFFITH, General Superintendent.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.
L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday train, 5 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

EXCURSIONS.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BARGE—THE HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, for excursions, with steamboats and groves, such as desired. Excursion office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow.
H. B. CROSSETT.

DOUBLE-DECK BARGES AND SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS TO LET, with Biddle's and Dudley's Groves and Woodbridge Park. Committees are respectfully invited to call on the proprietors only.
R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

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An interest in a Foundry and Machine-shop in Saint Louis, Mo., for sale. A party with not less than $25,000, (a larger amount could be used to advantage,) desiring to invest in an old and well established foundry and machine-shop, in Saint Louis, Mo., now doing a large and profitable business, can purchase an interest therein, by addressing the undersigned, who will give all necessary information. By action of the State Convention, Missouri is now a free State, and her immense mineral wealth, developed by free labor, will make her one of the richest States in the West. The abundance of iron and coal in the immediate vicinity of the city, makes this a very desirable investment.
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WINTER GARDEN.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH!
TWO HOURS OF LAUGHTER AND DELIGHT.
Brilliant success of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
who appear every night in Byron's celebrated burlesque of
FRA DIAVOLO,
which is now drawing crowds as great as that gathered to "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," and has been pronounced by the leading journals
THE PERFECTION OF BURLESQUE.

Fra Diavolo, alias the Marquis di Centre Markte, an amiable and captivating brigand, such as are seen nowhere, save on the stage, ... Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Beppo, a particularly heavy ruffian, not troubled with the faintest outline of a conscience, or, indeed, anything but the hair cheess peculiar to melo dramatic brigands.............. Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Supported by Messrs. Vining Bowers, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Eberle, Riely, Dennison, Mrs. Chanfrau and Mrs. Floyd.

MUSIC INCIDENTAL:
Opening Chorus, "Faust" .... Lorenzo, Matteo and Carbineers.
Descriptive Song and Chorus, "There's a monster who lives" .... Lorenzo and Chorus
Duet, "Don't annoy me, Oh!" .... Lord and Lady Allcash
Aria, "I'm in a dreadful state of mind." .... Zerlina
Romanza, "Daylight, Love." .... Fra Diavolo
Drinking Song, from Puritan's Daughter .... Fra Diavolo
Duet, "On yonder rock reclining," .... Fra Diavolo and Zerlina
Duet, "'Tis hard to put the Hand." .... Beppo and Giacomo
Concerted Piece, "Do not Jingle." .... All Hands.
Song, "Ah Key Lay." .... Giacomo
Song, "Pop goes his Weasen." .... Beppo
Song, "Gentle Zerlina." .... Zerlina
Concerted Piece, "Hoopen De dooden do," .... Zerlina, Diavolo, Beppo
Concerted Piece, "Nelly Bly," .... Zerlina, Lord and Lady Allcash
Duet, "Let us Leave Italy." .... Lord and Lady Allcash
Grand Chorus, "La Kermeuse," Faust
Clothers Chorus .... Beppo, Giacomo, Hurlfani, Iberli
Song, "Dark girl dressed in blue." .... Fra Diavolo
Song, "Let me kiss him, Yankee Doodle." .... Lorenzo
Finale—U. S. G. .... Everybody

The performances will commence with the protean comedietta, entitled
THRICE MARRIED.
Mrs. FLORENCE as ... Carlotta, a Bal Masque Costumer
With songs—"Captain with his Whiskers"
and "Young Recruit,"
and assuming the character of
VICTORINE, LE PAGE,
an Opera Singer, with
FRENCH SONG, "Les Yeux," and
GERMAN SONG, "Die Federn am hoot."
SENORA PEREA NENA,
A Spanish Dancer, with Spanish Dance,
LA SAQUADILLO,
And MASTER GUSTAVUS VOSA DE VERE,
a Cadet of the Polytechnic School of Zouave.
Mr. FLORENCE .... as .... VIVIAN RIPPLE
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 7¾.
Carriages may be ordered at 10½ o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. VANDENHOFF
give THREE extra Readings at
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.
Scenes and Impersonations from
SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS,
with MRS. VANDENHOFF'S view of
SHAKESPEARE GALLICISED,
AND IMITATIONS OF FECHTER.

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JOHN P. YELVERTON, Treasurer.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1864.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class waitress, chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to a private boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 219 East 12th-st.

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AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, (FORMERLY of the Church Home,) No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts., can be obtained, at short notice, Protestant and Catholic first-class cooks, cooks to wash, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, dressmakers, and girls for every description of housework; also, male help supplied.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant young married man; four years' reference from last employer, from whom all information can be ascertained. Can be seen for two days at R. Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st., or address J. P. Y., Station F, 3d-av. Post-office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man of long experience, who perfectly understands his business; best of City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

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WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A PROTESTANT woman well recommended and fully competent to do the general housework of a family of four; house has every convenience; the highest wages given. Apply, for two days, at No. 248 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Bond and Nevins.

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WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, A laundress, waitress and a chambermaid; all Protestants, either English, Scotch, German or Welsh; the best of City references required. Apply to Room No. 237 St. Nicholas Hotel, from 1 o'clock to 4 P. M.

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WANTED—AN ACTIVE, QUIET YOUNG MAN, as waiter; one with good references as to capacity, and sobriety, and willing to make himself generally useful, may address Box No. 1,381 Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—25 SAFE MAKERS, BY EDWARDS & KERSHAW, Boston. To good workmen steady employment and highest wages given. Apply as above, Gore Block, opposite Revere House, Boston.

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WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, not under 15 years of age; must know the City well and write a good hand. Address Box No. 1,406 Post-office, with names of references and salary expected.

WANTED—A FEW AGENTS OF THE RIGHT kind, with moderate capital, to sell the Brocksieper Gas Regulator. Office of the company, No. 446 Broadway.

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WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE. APPLY at No. 8 West 32d-st., before 12 o'clock.

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COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION have extracted teeth daily for one year by the Nitrous Oxide Gas, without a single instance of failure or unpleasant effects. Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1; Extracting, 25 cents.

J. W. CRANE, M. D., DENTIST, (FORMERLY of Bond-st.,) removed to No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

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SPLENDIDLY SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION
SPLENDIDLY SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION
OF
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DOMESTIC DRAMA,
JANET PRIDE,
JANET PRIDE.
Scenery, costumes and properties both new and elegant. Characters by Messrs. Nagle, Hadaway and Jamison, Mrs. Prior, Miss Allford and the entire company.
ENTHUSIASTIC AND CONTINUED APPLAUSE GREETS
THE BRILLIANT, BEAUTIFUL, FASCINATING
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
who appears every afternoon and evening
IN NEW AND CHARMING DANCES.
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER,
and Mr. HARRISON, Impromptu Singer, between the acts.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours of the day and evening,
COLOSSAL GIANTS, AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS,
THREE ALBINO CHILDREN,
THE BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
Phrenological Examinations by Prof. Livingston.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.
MINIATURE SKATING POND.
Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS.
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THREE FOUR-POUND BROOK TROUT.
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL.
MONSTER SERPENTS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway.
Lessee and Directress........Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager........J. H. Selwyn
THE NEW, ORIGINAL COMEDY,
now produced for
THE FIRST TIME IN THE COUNTRY,
entitled
PAUL'S RETURN,
will be repeated THIS EVENING.
After which, Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear as
NINETTE, THE PRETTY BARBER OF ISLINGTON,
IN
EASY SHAVING.
Will speedily be produced the Grand Spectacular and Romantic Drama, entitled
ALADDIN.
Doors open at 7¼; performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

MRS. H. HOLMAN'S,
720 BROADWAY 720
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
(late Hope Chapel,)
THIS EVENING AT ¼ TO 8.
CINDERELLA,
CINDERELLA,
CINDERELLA,
OR THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
CINDERELLA,
CINDERELLA,
CINDERELLA,
OR THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
MATINEE
THIS AFTERNOON.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.
SECOND WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the most wonderful exhibition of the age.
PATRONIZED BY THE
MOST REFINED and FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
The programme for this week
ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.
EXQUISITE SCENERY AND STATUARY.
Tickets........25 cents
Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.

HELLER'S MATINEE—TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M. Doors open at 1½. At the Salle Diabolique, No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Incorporated by the Regents of the University of the State of New-York.)
Rector, Rev. Wm. C. Leverett, M. A.
The present session terminates 25th June. The next school year begins 19th September.
Parents desiring superior advantages for their children are invited to visit this Institution.
Trains of the Hudson River Railroad leave 30th-st Station, New-York, at 7:52 A. M.; reach Riverdale at 8:31 A. M.
Leave 30th-st. Station, New-York, at 12:22 P. M.; reach Riverdale at 1 P. M.
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Returning, leave Riverdale at 10:41 A. M., 3:06 P. M., 6:36 P. M.
Circulars may be had of the Rector, or of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, (near New-York City.) The Summer Term will commence May 27. A situation unrivaled in healthfulness and beauty; a thorough course of study; superior teachers of music and the modern languages; facilities for horseback-riding and salt-water bathing, and Dr. Dio Lewis' gymnastics, constitute some of the attractions of this School.
Young ladies will be received to give attention only to music and other accomplishments, during this term.
Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

AMERICAN HOME.—MRS. P. DANSE WILL leave America at the end of June to open her school in Carlsruhe, Germany. Parents and guardians wishing their daughters to be under her care, are requested to serve notice before the 25th of June, either to Prof. A. DANSE, Pittsburgh, Penn., or WILLIAM FLAHN, Esq., broker, No. 48 Exchange-place, New-York, at which places circulars can be had.

TO EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN.—INSTRUCTION wanted for a boy 6 years old, in or with the family of a clergyman, where the full services of his mother, a widow, in general housework, would be a compensation for board and schooling; she is very competent and willing to work. Address C. C. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, New-York, stating circumstances.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Summer session begins MONDAY, April 18, 1864. Circulars may be had at Appleton's, No. 445, Westerman's, No. 440, and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

SIX MONTHS TO READ, WRITE AND speak French perfectly, by a pleasant and infallible method; terms moderate; 1½ hours devoted daily for board in a genteel family. Address J. GERARD, Station D.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, AT NO. 41 17th-st., South Brooklyn. Instruction in English, French, Music and Drawing. Music lessons given at the residences of pupils, if desired.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES INSTRUCTION in the French language. Address Mr. WESTON, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

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WANTED.—A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, English, French (spoken) and Latin, desires a reëngagement as resident governess in a family; references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE, and fully qualified to give instruction in all the higher branches of an English education, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address L. M., Post-office, Union-square.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,213, for one hundred shares of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company Common Stock, in name of George Manley & Co. Also, Certificate No. 1,364, for two hundred shares Toledo and Wabash Railway Company Common Stock, in name of Lockwood & Co. Also, Certificate No. 871, for one hundred shares Toledo and Wabash Railway Company Preferred Stock, in name of Cammann & Co. Also, lost or mislaid, in same package, $3,000 of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company Second Mortgage Bonds, viz.:
Nos. 948 and 949, $500 each, issued by Toledo and Wabash Railway Company.
No. 462, $1,000, issued by Toledo and Wabash Railway Company.
Nos. 1,375 and 1,251, $250 each, issued by Toledo and Wabash Railway Company.
No. 1,110, $500, issued by Wabash and Western Railway Company.
The transfer of said stock and payment of coupons to said bonds have been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate said stock or bonds.
Application will be made for new certificates. The finder is requested to return the same to
CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 10,871 for one hundred shares Erie Railway common stock, in the name of Dwight Townsend. Also, Certificate No. 10,590, for one hundred shares Erie Railway common stock, in the name of Richard Schell, owned by the undersigned. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the certificates. Application will be made for new certificates. The finder is requested to return the same to
PETERS & PROBST, No. 13 Broad-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Cammann & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY evening, in Broadway, in front of Niblo's, a pocket-book, containing some money and papers of no value except to the owners. The above reward will be paid to any one returning the book and papers, without the money, to J. THOVE, No. 33 Nassau-st., basement, and no questions asked.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THREE ONE HUNDRED Dollars Seven-thirty Notes, payable to Emma J. Hunting; also, Five-twenty Coupons, Nos. 39,707 to 9, from May 1, 1864 to May 1, 1866. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to FISK & HATCH, No. 38 William-st.
EMMA J. HUNTING.

AWNING FOR SALE—IRON FRAME AND canvas, in good order, made for a building 28 feet wide, and to extend over sidewalk 12 feet. Price $50. Apply to MILLER & CARR, No. 36 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.
Doors open at 7¼. Overture commences at 7¾. Curtain rises at its conclusion.
Second time here, the beautiful play, in five acts, by Lovel, author of "Love's Sacrifice," and "The Trial of Love," entitled the
WIFE'S SECRET.
To be produced with superb scenery, costumes, and distribution.
Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service........Mr. Charles Fisher
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward........Mr. John Gilbert
Launcelot Neville, page to Lady Eveline........Miss Fanny Morant
Brouillard, Captain of a French sloop........
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier........Mr. Young
Major Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary army........Mr. W. R. Floyd
Harry, a courier........Mr. Pope
Richard........} Servants to {........Mr. Parkes
Robert........} Sir Walter {........Mr. Williamson
Lady Eveline Amyott........Mr. Boaden
Maud, her maid........Miss Jane Coombs
........Miss Ione Burke
ON MONDAY, MAY 30,
will be produced for the
FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE,
an entirely original Drama, of novel construction and peculiar effects, in three acts, entitled
CAPT. BLAND,
with new scenery, costumes and appointments, incidental music, dance, &c., &c.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
CAPT. BLAND.
THURSDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
FRIDAY—121st night of ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—CAPT. BLAND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
SECOND WEEK of the celebrated Lyric Artiste,
MLLE. VESTVALI,
In John Brougham's Grand romantic spectacular Drama,
BEL DEMONIO,
which has drawn overflowing houses, and achieved a decided success.
THIS MAGNIFICENT ROMANTIC DRAMA,
after months of preparation and an outlay of
MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Presented with new Scenery, by Hilliard & Maeder.
Beautiful new Costumes, by Mons. Phillipe.
New Furniture and Appointments, by S. Wallis.
New Mechanical Contrivances, by Runyon & Bennett.
Original Music under the direction of H. B. Dodworth.
In the course of the piece a
GRAND TARANTELLA,
composed by Signor Ronzani, and executed by Miles. KATARINA, ELLA, KRUGA, ROSINA, and a BALLET of Sixteen Selected Coryphées. In addition to auxiliary aid numbering over
TWO HUNDRED PERSONS,
the principal rôles will be sustained by Messrs. J. Nunan, J. W. Collier, J. F. Hagan, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, Misses Rose Eytinge, Mary Wells, Skerrett, Moore, &c., &c. The
ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HELLER'S! HELLER'S! HELLER'S! HELLER'S!
SALLE DIABOLIQUE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
HELLER Mystifies. HELLER
HELLER Jokes. HELLER
HELLER Plays the Piano. HELLER
HELLER Performs Illusions. HELLER
HELLER Executes Piano-forte Solos. HELLER
HELLER Perpetrates Puns. HELLER
HELLER Is Always at Home. HELLER
HELLER Cannot be Found Out. HELLER
HELLER Is Another Houdin. HELLER
HELLER Is Artemus Ward No. 2. HELLER
HELLER Is Thalberg on Broadway. HELLER
HELLER Is Great. HELLER
HELLER Is Good. HELLER
Doors open every evening at 7¼; commence at 8.
Box-office open from 10 till 3. Seats should be secured beforehand.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
(Late Wallack's,)
Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Engagement of
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will appear in the Comic Duality of
Lord Dundreary, } and { Brother Sam,
Lord Dundreary, } and { Brother Sam,
in Charles Gayler's highly successful comedy, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
JAMES MARTIN, JAMES SEYMOUR,
FANNY BROWNE, MARIE BONIFACE,
will make their first appearance here.
MONDAY, May 23,
and every evening until further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
Lord Dundreary, } ....F. S. CHANFRAU.
Brother Sam, }
For full cast, synopsis of new scenery, &c., see small bills.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
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Lucius Robinson,	Charles F. French, Ky.,
John Cochrane,	Robert Kraus, Mo.,
Andrew J. Colvin,	Hanson Brent, Mo.,
Thomas B. Carroll,	J. B. Clairbour, Mo.,
Edward Wade,	Wm. Freel, Mo.,
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MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 33 | Sun sets..... 7 22 | Moon rises. 12 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 19 | Gov. Island.. 2 08 | Hell Gate.. 3 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 27.

Arrived.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans May 20, and Havana May 23, with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor. Passed in the river, bound up, schr. S. K. Jameson, brigs Julia, Atevela, Race Rock, steamship Cahawba, schr. Talisman, barks Our Union, Pathfinder, ship Mayflower; outside of Bar, steamship Matanzas, going in. May 21, spoke steamship Morning Star, bound to New-Orleans. May 23, spoke going into Havana, barkentine Old Dominion; off Havana, brig Billow. May 24, lat. 27 N., lon. 79 W., exchanged signals with Eng. ship Revely, bound N. May 26, lat. 37 N., lon. 74 W., exchanged signals with steamship McLelland, bound S.

Steamship City of Limerick, Jones, Liverpool May 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 584 passengers to John G. Dale. May 21, lat. 47 50, lon. 50, passed large quantities of ice. 14th, off Head of Kinsale, saw steamship Australasian, bound in.

Steamship Champion, Jones, Aspinwall May 17, 7 P. M., with mails, specie and 200 passengers to D. B. Allen. May 23, lat. 29 07, lon. 73 24, spoke bark Ellen Stevens, from Portland, bound S.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans May 21, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Westminster, (Br.,) Glover, Liverpool May 10, via Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 662 passengers to Williams & Guion.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Tillie, Bourne, Washington 60 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport James S. Green, Young, Washington 60 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport City of Bath, Lincoln, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Moonlight, Doyle, Newbern, N. C., May 23, via Fortress Monroe 40 hours, in ballast and 16 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Vineland, Reeves, Millville, N. J., with mdse. to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence, with mdse. to W. P. Williams.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, Me., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fanny, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Ship Research, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cook, London 60 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. In lat. 41, lon. 68, saw a ship standing to the westward, with loss of bowsprit, bows stove in, etc.; she had painted ports. 15th inst., lat. 41 51, lon. 60 33, signalized a ship hence for Liverpool, either the Myrtle or Melbrook.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool 25 ds., with mdse. and 917 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. May 3, Elisha Skull, of Ireland, fell from aloft and was killed. Off Nantucket, spoke bark Solomon Wild, from Glasgow for New-York.

Ship Cordillera, (of Liverpool,) Vaughan, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had some heavy weather.

Ship Harvest Queen, Hutchings, Liverpool April 22, with mdse. and 805 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. 16th inst., lat. 41 30, lon. 58 16, saw a ship, supposed to be the Great Western, bound E. Have had 7 deaths on the passage; been anchored in the Lower Bay 2 ds.

Ship Melrose, Cousins, Glasgow 35 ds., with tar and iron to Nesmith & Sons. 15th inst., lat. 42 03, lon. 57 46, spoke Ital. brig Fraterlansa, hence for Antwerp, 35 ds. out, with loss of rudder, fore and maintopgallantmast, after house and port, anchor and chain gone; was short of water, and supplied her.

Ship Benj. Adams, Chase, Liverpool April 7, with mdse. and 560 passengers to J. T. Tapscott.

Ship Hemisphere, George, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. and 40 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had light winds and foggy weather from the Banks.

Ship W. B. Dinsmore, (of Boston,) Foster, Liverpool 40 ds., with salt to Snow & Burgess. Has been 21 ds. W. of the Grand Banks, with light easterly winds.

Ship Constantine, Dreevy, Liverpool April 9, with mdse. and 521 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. Had heavy weather up to the Banks. 5th inst., lat. 42 16, in a dense fog, came in contact with a large iceberg, carrying away the bowsprit, stove in the starboard bow, and received other damage. Since then, had light winds, and has been 3 ds. off Sandy Hook in a fog.

Ship David Crockett, Burgess, Liverpool 20 ds., with mdse. and 727 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W. and light.

Below.

Ship Regent, Hamlin, from Shields April 5.

Ship Galota, from Marseilles.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool April 21, to Tapscott & Co.

Ship Alice Vennard, Kelly, Cardiff April 18.

Brig Annabella.

Also, 2 barks and 2 brigs.

Spoken, &c.

Borneo—bark, from Nuevitas for New-York, May 19, lat. 26 40, lon. 79 29.

Cephas Sterritt—bark, 18 miles off Egg Harbor, bound to Boston, May 15.

Ellen Austin—ship, hence for Liverpool, April 18, lat. 40, lon. 20 30.

Fadell—brig, was seen May 24, lat. 35 30, lon. 71, strg. S., showing signal with H. K. in it.

George & Otto—Hano ship, from Cardiff for New-York, 80 ds. out, May 13, lat. 39 30, lon. 51 38.

Iris—schr., for Pictou, May 22, lat. 41 30, lon. 44 10.

Lydia—ship, of Yarmouth, N. S., hence for Liverpool 8 ds., May 15, lat. 41, lon. 63.

Pruss—Br. ship, bound E., May 15, lat. 41 55, lon. 47 10.

Scotia—Br. steamship, hence, May 20, lat. 40 38, lon. 63 25.

Ursula—schr., from Cardenas for Philadelphia, May 17, off Cape Florida.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Kitts, May 13, brig Agnes, for Philadelphia, ldg. salt; schr. Milton, Badger, dischg.

At Nuevitas May 9, ship Borneo, for New-York in 2 ds.; bark C. B. Hamilton, do. 3 ds.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. May 13, steamer Champion, Jones, New-York; 15th, brig Costa Rica, Peel, New-York; 16th, brig Caroline, Searle, New-York.

Cld. May 11, brig William & Mary, Jordan, Cienfuegos; 14th, brig Dirigo, Rumball, Cienfuegos; 17th, steamer Champion, Jones, New-York; brig Leviathan, Singer, Trinidad de Cuba.

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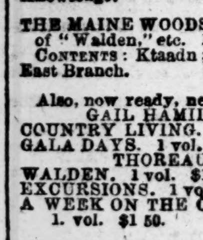

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FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL,
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This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and, toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in most cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations, or emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

From Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, Rector of St. James' Church.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 20, 1864.

I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was in College, some twenty years ago. By the skill of Dr. Lighthill, its hearing was entirely restored, so that now I hear alike with both ears, and I find that I can use my voice with much more ease and comfort than before.

JOSEPH M. CLARKE.

From the Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

Since I first publicly acknowledged the great benefits which I received from the skillful treatment of Dr. Lighthill, in regard to my hearing, letters of inquiry have incessantly poured upon me from all parts of the country, from parties desiring to learn the particulars of my case, and I am indeed surprised at the number of individuals who are affected similar to the manner in which I have been, and, therefore, feel it more and more a sacred duty which I owe to these sufferers, to direct them to a proper and reliable source to obtain the benefit they so much covet, and which so many afflicted ones have hitherto sought in vain, just as I had done previous to applying to Dr. Lighthill.

I had from infancy one very deaf ear, which always discharged more or less offensive matter, and was the source of the greatest annoyance and discomfort to me. Last year the other ear also became diseased, and both ears discharged a yellow matter, very profuse and highly offensive. My hearing became very much impaired, and the discharge produced the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits. I applied to my family physician and other practitioners, without deriving any benefit, and almost despaired of being restored to health, when, providentially, I applied to Dr. Lighthill. Under his treatment my ears began to improve at once, and continued to do so until, in a comparatively short time, both ears were healed, the discharge removed, and my hearing restored. At first I feared the cure would not be permanent, or that the stoppage of a discharge of so long standing might prove detrimental to my general health—a fear which I find a great many entertain in regard to the removal of discharge from the ear. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apprehensions were entirely groundless in both respects, for both ears are as well, and my hearing is as good at present, as the day I left off treatment, and the stoppage of discharge, instead of proving detrimental to my health, has given the highest elasticity and vigor to my body, and a flow of spirits not experienced for a long time previous.

I wish that the above might serve as a general answer to the interested, but should one or the other desire to apply to me personally, or by letter, I will cheerfully satisfy reasonable demands upon my time.

I avail myself of this opportunity of again publicly expressing my deeply-felt gratitude to Dr. Lighthill, whom I esteem as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. JOHN NOTT.

References to parties of the highest respectability residing in the City, who have been cured of Deafness, Catarrh, &c., may be had on application.

OFFICE, NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE,
(8th-st., between 2d and 3d av

DR. ROWE,
(late of No. 49 Concord-st., Brooklyn,)
CAN BE CONSULTED AT HIS RESIDENCE,
NO. 16 WEST 14TH-ST.,
eight doors west of 5th-av.,
NEW-YORK.
ON
DEAFNESS
CATARRH
DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED WITH BUT LITTLE PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES.
HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

From Mr. J. L. Goodell.
No. 8 BENNETT-ST., BOSTON, May 12, 1864.

D. ROWE—*Dear Sir:* Having been troubled with Catarrh for a number of years, the effects of which were the loss of smell, dizziness of the head, with a constant heaviness over the eyes, while the passage from the head to the throat was filled up by an accumulation of soft spongy substance, I placed myself under your care. Though but a little over two months since you have been treating me, quite a considerable change has taken place in my health. The dizziness in my head, together with the pressure over my eyes, has entirely gone, my sense of smell has very much improved, and I breathe quite freely through the nose. Although not entirely cured during the short time I have been under your treatment, yet I am quite confident that by following your directions the disease will very soon be effectually removed. Yours respectfully,

J. L. GOODELL.

P. S.—Any one desirous of obtaining any information regarding my case you can refer to my brother-in-law, Mr. S. Sweet, Jr., No. 30 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Extract from Dr. Rowe's Treatise on Catarrh.

It produces a feeling of uneasiness, heat and stiffness of the nostrils, which are often closed on one or both sides, caused by the thickening of the membrane from inflammation; soon a thin, watery discharge commences, excoriating that part of the skin with which it comes in contact. If the disease be not checked then, the discharge soon becomes purulent, of a greenish yellow color, sometimes tinged with blood, with an odor more or less disagreeable, and sometimes very offensive. The breath of the patient becomes so revoltingly offensive as to isolate him from society, and render him an object of disgust to himself. The discharge frequently drops down the throat, and has to be hawked up to obtain relief—the senses of smell and taste become greatly impaired, and sometimes entirely lost—a distressing headache makes its appearance as the frontal bone sinuses become involved, and neuralgic pain in the face and head as soon as the other sinuses become affected. At night sleep is often interrupted, a sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat, thirst and feverishness generally being produced. In the morning a coated tongue and a disagreeable taste in the mouth are frequent, as also dizziness. Some persons become very drowsy, more especially during the day, after eating. After a time the memory becomes impaired, a restless, nervous feeling accompanying it—seriously affecting a close application to study; in short, a general restlessness of mind. Many are disposed to be costive. If the inflammation extends through the tear passage to the eye and inflames that organ, it causes the tears to overflow upon the slightest irritation or exposure, producing what is commonly called "Weeping Eye." If it extends through the Eustachian tubes to the middle ear, the hearing becomes more or less impaired; if it extends down the throat it gives rise to dyspepsia, bronchitis, and to Consumption. The experience and investigations of the greatest savans in medical science have established the fact that in fully two-thirds of the cases of consumption it commenced by inflammation and ulceration of the air passages. It must be remembered that the best and only cure of consumption is its prevention.

CATARRH CURED.
From Mr. Charles Lockitt.
BROOKLYN, April 8, 1864.

I wish to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Rowe's method of treatment of catarrh.

CHAS. LOCKITT, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

We, the undersigned, feeling that we are being and have been greatly benefitted by Dr. Rowe, by his treatment for catarrh, and believing it to be the most practicable method of treatment, recommend those similarly afflicted to avail themselves of it.

Abrm. M. Kirby, Secretary Montauk Fire Insurance Company, No. 168 Broadway.

Daniel Van Voorhis, Ryerson-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn.

John G. Voorhies, No. 282 Adelphi-st.

Charles F. Oxley, at Archer, Pancoast & Co's, No. 9 Mercer-st., New-York, or No. 39 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

Benj. Moore, Clermont-av., eighth house north of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or No. 69 South-st., New-York.

Henry Ranken, No. 231 South 4th-st., corner 10th-st., Williamsburgh, E. D.

Beside these, other references can be had on application to Dr. Rowe.

From Mr. Thomas S. Day, of Brooklyn,
No. 228 PEARL-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., September 18, 1863.

For the benefit of those similarly afflicted, I make the following statement: For ten years my daughter was afflicted with catarrh, which gradually grew worse, until it had so impaired her health that we felt convinced she must die. The discharge from the head and throat was incessant, frequently accompanied by blood. After having tried every one and everything in vain, as a last resort I called on Dr. Rowe, under whose care she has been entirely cured and restored to the enjoyment of excellent health.

THOMAS S. DAY.

REMARKS ON THE CURE OF DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

It can safely be said that there is no case of discharges of the ear but what can be entirely and permanently cured; and in most cases where, as is usually the case, deafness accompanies it, the hearing can be either entirely cured or materially improved. Like all diseases, there are some cases of deafness that cannot even be benefited, but in the majority of cases the hearing can either be entirely cured or remarkably benefited. It can always be checked and prevented from growing worse.

It is an erroneous idea that where discharges of the ear are checked it will be thrown in the system, and will make its appearance somewhere else in a more aggravated form. A directly contrary effect I have always found in cases that I have treated, the health of the patient being much more robust after the discharge has been checked. I am yet to see a case where it has impaired the health of the patient by being stopped. Let any one disposed to think any injurious effects can arise from its being stopped ask themselves the question, "Is it natural for the ear to discharge?" No, certainly not Then can it be beneficial to have an offensive discharge rendering you disgusting to every one with whom you are brought in contact, constantly running from your ears, or can it be injurious to check it?

CAUTION TO PARENTS.

Parents are apt to think that their children will outgrow discharges from their ears or catarrhal affections Never were they laboring under a greater mistake. How many instances are there where they have outgrown them? It must be acknowledged that there have been cases, but they are the exception to the rule, and very few and far between—not one in a hundred. In many cases where they have been allowed to continue unchecked, the membrana tympani or drumhead has become perforated and the drum injured, thus precluding all possibility of restoring the hearing. Is any parent willing to run such a risk?

In catarrh the disease grows with the child, and either terminates in consumption or deafness. These two diseases in children cannot be checked too soon.

CASES OF DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR CURED.

Beside the names given here, many others, residents of this City, can be had on application.

From Caleb Sager, Esq., of Trenton, N. J.,
TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25, 1862.

This is to certify that my daughter, having been afflicted for eighteen years with deafness and discharges from both ears, caused from scarlet fever when two years old, I placed her under the care of Dr. Rowe. Now her hearing is restored; she hears quite distinctly, and the discharges from both ears are entirely stopped. From my intercourse with Dr. Rowe, I feel justified in recommending him as a gentleman well versed in the diseases he makes a specialty of. CALEB SAGER,
Steward State Lunatic Asylum.

Residence No. 16 West 14th-st., eight doors west of 5th-av., New-York.

CATARRH
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR & THROAT,
DEAFNESS CURED,
BY
Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

In The Year 1845

Mr. MATHEWS first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE. Since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No. 12 Gold-st., New-York.

Also, manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair-dressing in use. In large bottles. Price 50 cents.

CABINET ORGANS

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF CABINET ORGANS.

The wide demand for our CABINET ORGANS has induced dealers in some cases to advertise quite different instruments as CABINET ORGANS, and in others to represent to purchasers that harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of the CABINET ORGANS which have given them their high reputation, arise not merely from the superiority of their workmanship, but also in large measure from essential differences in construction, which being patented by us, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone, and capacity for expression. Every CABINET ORGAN has upon its name board in full, the words "MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN." When a dealer represents any other instrument as a Cabinet Organ, it is usually a mere attempt to sell an inferior instrument on which he can make a larger profit.

Prices of CABINET ORGANS $95 to $550. Warerooms, No. 274 Washington-st., Boston; MASON & HAMLIN, No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York, MASON BROTHERS.

MASON & HAMLIN

DEMULCENT,

A New Soap for Chapped Hands and Nursery Use,
Made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, 32 PARK ROW, N. Y.

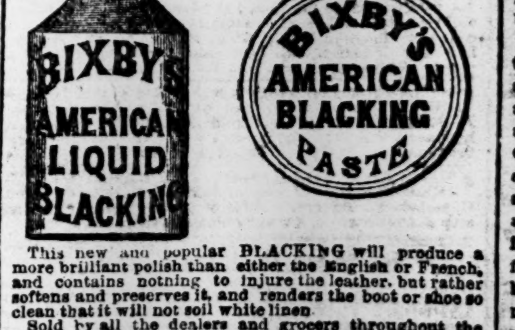
FURNITURE.

MEEKS' CABINET WAREROOMS,
No. 699 BROADWAY AND Nos. 333 AND 335 4TH-ST.

☞ Positively the largest assortment of first-class furniture in the City, comprising new and elegant designs in parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture.

Every description of furniture manufactured to order. Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world. All orders promptly executed.

AMERICA VS. ENGLAND.



This new and popular BLACKING will produce a more brilliant polish than either the English or French, and contains nothing to injure the leather, but rather softens and preserves it, and renders the boot or shoe so clean that it will not soil white linen.

Sold by all the dealers and grocers throughout the country. Retail prices for Liquid, 2, 3, and 4 shillings per bottle; Paste from 5 to 15 cents per box. General depot and factory No. 475 8th-av.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

PEREGO'S
PATENT BOSOM
SHIRT.
Perfect Fitting
AND
MORE DURABLE
Than any Other.
READY MADE
OR
TO ORDER.

IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Cheap and certain defence against ravages of moths and millers in clothing. Produced by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, and sold by all druggists.

FRANCE, UNITED STATES, MEXICO.

The Union Cause in France, and the Fury of the Secessionists.

Important Debate in the Corps Legislatif.

Speech by M. Rouher, Minister of State.

Official Explanation of the Position of the French Government.

An Order Issued to Detain the Rebel Vessels.

PARIS, Friday, May 13, 1864.

The secession press of France and England are redoubling their efforts in crushing out the Union cause. They have arrived at a sort of frenzy unparalelled in one-sided journalism. Such is their avidity to bolster up the rebellion and to demolish the Union, that no lie is too gross, no absurdity too apparent to find place in their colums. It would be too much to expect that any cause, however good, could stand up under such an orgie of abuse, and the Union cause is therefore regarded as so completely lost that an important Union victory would shake Europe like an earthquake. No such event is deemed possible. All the late events on the circumference of the line of battle are metamorphosed into first-class defeats, and offered to the public as absolute evidence of the invulnerability of the Confederate "line of iron." The London *Times* continues to send over Europe, in advance of the mail, its perfidious private dispatches from New-York, and these serve to completely forestall public opinion. We don't stand the ghost of a chance of being heard. Even the Havas telegraphic agency, the same as that of Reuter, seems to have been gained over to the cause of the rebellion, and this morning sent to the *Moniteur* the infamous statement that the American Government had, by means of its secret service money, secured for Gen. Grant, at the last moment, the sword of the Sanitary Commission Fair. The official organ of the French Government lies about us with just about as much unconcern as it would about the natives of the South Sea Islands.

Confederate hopes and Confederate stocks are naturally elated by the conclusion of an armistice in Denmark; for with peace in Europe, the European States will have time to turn their attention to America. The Mexican Loan, which had sunk to a most ignoble depreciation in public esteem, will also be temporarily arrested in its decline by this event.

Dr. Gwin, of California, who is still here, has prepared a complete scheme for the working of the Sonora mines, which he has presented to the Minister of Maximilian I. at Paris, and which he is strongly urging upon his acceptance. A company of speculators at Paris are also urging a plan upon the new Government, but as this plan is simply a scheme to enrich a few private individuals at the expense of the miners, while Dr. Gwin's plan takes care of the interests of the miners as well as of those of the Government of Mexico, it is probable that his plan will be adopted. Dr. Gwin and son soon leave for Mexico, while Mrs. Gwin and daughters remain permanently at Paris.

Paris journalism is in a terrible state of commotion about the creation of the *Evening Moniteur.* A brief history of this row among our *confrères* may prove interesting to you. All the daily political papers sell on the streets at fifteen centimes, (three cents,) and are taxed by the Government on each number six centimes, (one cent and a fifth.) The *Moniteur,* which is a private enterprise, like the rest, but controlled in the matter it publishes entirely by the Government, bears, like the rest, the Government stamp of six centimes on the margin of each number of its issue, and there is no doubt, I believe, but that these six centimes are duly paid into the Treasury of State. The *Moniteur* was sold on the streets at twenty centimes, (four cents,) and had no advantage over other journals except that of giving all official news a day or half a day, as the case might be, in advance of them.

As long as things remained in this condition there was no unfairness and no cause of complaint. But now the proprietors of the official journal, by consent of the Government, and with the active support of three of the Ministers, Messrs. Vaillant, Boudet and Duruy, and under the pretext of "placing official and correct news within the reach of all classes," have commenced to issue an evening half-sheet edition of the paper, called the *Moniteur du Soir,* at five centimes, or one cent, the copy. This evening edition contains the official news of the day, and contains also the theatrical indications for the evening more fully than any of the papers, except those specially designed for sale at the doors of theatres, have ever done. Thus at one blow, the *Evening Moniteur,* at five centimes, kills or cripples the evening journals at three cents and the theatrical journals at four cents. For, if the three-cent papers are larger than the *Evening Moniteur,* the question of size is compensated for by the official news of the *Moniteur,* and by the gain of two cents in the price; while, as regards the theatrical papers, the *Moniteur* contains the programmes of the different theatres as complete as they do, and is sold three cents cheaper.

But the question which has excited the wrath of all the other papers is this: In order to give the paper at the low price of one cent, the Government exhonerates this paper from the tax of six centimes each copy, although each copy bears the six centime stamp. Otherwise the proprietors would sink so much money each day as to ruin the whole establishment in a short time, for the number of copies printed daily is already 50,000. If, in fact, they paid the stamp which is affixed to each number merely for the purpose of fulfilling the letter of the law, the daily loss would be about $500. So that the other papers are perfectly justified in charging the Government with unfair dealing. The Government, in fact, has gone into the market as a speculator in journalism, and by arbitrary authority has accorded to itself advantages which gives it a control of the market and enables it to damage to a very serious extent its competitors. It is only under a despotic Government that such a monstrous abuse of power could take place. The pretext, as already stated, is that by this evening edition they can place "official and correct news under the eyes of all classes," by which they mean, of course, in view of the low price of the paper, the poorer classes. But instead of giving "official and correct news" to all classes, the paper has lied almost daily and outrageously on American affairs, as subsequent events have shown; and as for European affairs it has so often made misstatements that even the ministerial papers call it the *Canard Officiel du Soir,* instead of the *Moniteur Officiel du Soir.* It seems imposible that the Government should persist in this scandalously unfair enterprise, or else that it should not exempt all the other papers from the payment of the burdensome centime stamp.

The idea of publishing an evening *Moniteur* was suggested, no doubt, by the prodigious success of a

SEE NINTH PAGE---SUPPLEMENT.

diminitive non-political sheet called *Le Petit Journal*, (The Little Journal.) This small evening paper, which contains each day an original chapter on street gossip, from the pen of a first-class writer, and for the rest is made up of news copied from other journals, is sold at five centimes, or one cent the copy, and can thus be sold because, containing no political discussionsit is exempt from the Government tax. This paper which was started six months ago by the rich banker, MILLAUD, has now reached a daily issue of 150,000 copies, and as the proprietor gains a clear profit of one centime on each copy sold, the net gain is $300 a day, or $2,100 a week!

A most important discussion took place yesterday in the French Chambers on American affairs, by far the most important which has ever taken place in that body on this subject. This discussion, which was provoked by M. JULES FAVRE, and continued by the Ministry of State, M. ROUHER, covers the whole ground, and by it we learn:

1. That there is no thought of intervention in America;
2. That the whole House applauded the Minister, when he declared that it was the desire of France to see the United States Government resume again its position of grandeur and prosperity;
3. That the two Governments understand each other on the subject of Mexico, and that such was the fraternal feeling which had always existed between the people of France and the people of the United States that he hoped always to arrange by amicable diplomacy all difficulties that might arise about Mexico:
4. That the French Government had received from the American Government a dispatch on the subject of the House Resolutions, which was perfectly satisfactory;
5. That the French Government had sent to all its diplomatic representatives a dispatch announcing this fact, and giving explanations relating thereto;
6. That the French Government has given a peremptory order within the last week not to allow either of the Confederate ships lately built at Bordeaux and Nantes to leave port.

This discussion and the declarations of the Minister of State will destroy Confederate credit abroad more than anything that has yet occurred. The whole tenor of M. ROUHER's remarks shows that the rebels cannot have either now or hereafter any aid from France. It is to be hoped that this discussion will change somewhat the general current of hostility to the Union cause signalized in the first part of this letter. I shall watch with interest whatever changes may be effected by it. MALAKOFF.

FRANCE, MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

A highly important debate transpired in the Corps Legislatif, on May 17. The order of the day was the adjourned discussion in the Budget. M. JULES FAVRE had the floor, and after referring at some length to the Polish and Danish question said:

Italy is not the only embarrassment in which France is engaged; *she has also Mexico.* [Murmurs.] The details given by M. BERRYER as to the Mexican finances appear to me to have been left unanswered. [Interruption.] My opinion is that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN will have great difficulty in constituting his Government, owing to the charges which will weigh on it. Those who speak as I do are accused of want of patriotism, and they are told that in the English Parliament such a discussion would not be possible. Has it, therefore, been forgotten that Fox rose in the English House of Commons to support the cause of liberty, and of France in the midst of the great war in which an illustrious Minister, PITT, had engaged his country against us? If the counsels of Fox had been listened to, and if England, instead of combatting the French Revolution, had applied herself to moderating it, there would have been less military glory, but certainly more civilization in the world. Thus, we see that political men in England know how to protest against the conduct of their Government when their duty calls on them to do so. The future state of Mexico has been painted in very glowing colors, but if we look at the origin of the expedition, *all those grandeurs form a singular contrast with the twenty-five thousand men of our first contingent and with our pacific declarations.* I admit that events have imposed obligations on us. I however take things as they are, and I say that, if the new Emperor is received in Mexico with unanimous acclamations, *I pity a people who prepare ovations for a Prince who is sent to them by the enemy.* [Loud interruption.]

M. E. DALLOZ—You are pleading in favor of JUAREZ.

M. JULES FAVRE.—I hope that MAXIMILIAN may lead the Empire of Mexico to the highest pinnacle of glory; but *is not that Prince in reality the Lieutenant of France?* [murmurs] and it is for that reason that the question affects our interests. What was the language of the Government at the opening of the session? Opinion was unanimous, if not in blaming, at least in regretting the expedition. The Government declared that it had not entered into any engagement either to leave a French corps in Mexico, or to guarantee any loan. You now know what arrangement has been made. In order to pay the expenses of the war a new plan has been devised, that is, to cause them to be paid by the victorious Power, for France uses sixty-six millions of titles, which are only accommodation bills bearing her signature. [Loud exclamations.] France is deceived when she is told that the expedition is finished, for *it is only just commenced.* [Murmurs.] We leave 25,000 men in Mexico for a period which cannot be fixed, for it will depend on political events. Those troops will, it is said, be paid by the Mexican Government, which is a deplorable thing for France. [Interruption.] Our troops are thus placed in the pay of a foreign Prince, will obey a foreign policy, and may be engaged in enterprises, adventures and dangers. The United States Government expresses the opinion that the Mexicans wish for a domestic and republican Government. [Renewed interruption.] What appears very sad to me is, that a State should be obliged to seek for a Prince beyond its own frontiers. *The United States Government has also made known its fears that the policy of France in Mexico may sow the seeds of jealousy which may hereafter lead to conflicts between France and America. Such a situation is the more serious, as the United States are now passing through a formidable and sanguinary struggle. Whatever the result of the contest may be, it will leave on the theatre of war armed bands who, sooner or later, will carry their swords elsewhere.* [Interruption.]

A VOICE—Thanks to you!

M. JULES FAVRE—*Has France been sufficiently prudent?* I do not wish to examine her conduct since the great fact of the secession. Had France openly expressed her sympathy with the triumph of liberty and the abolition of Slavery, the North would have received useful succor. At the same time, our marine and commerce would have profited by such a declaration. The New World is the chief furnisher of the raw material which is so indispensable, and the want of which now costs us such monetary sacrifices. You know the position of the Bank of France. [Exclamations.] A word only on this subject. In the years that preceded 1859, Europe purchased five millions of bales of cotton, three quarters of which were supplied by America. At this day Europe is obliged to greatly restrict her consumption, and to seek her cotton from nations which do not send her back her coined money; India and Egypt keep the gold of Europe. In that way the funds of the Bank of France have been perceptibly reduced. We are told that the figure has risen, and that it is now 240,000,000; but if we look back to preceding years we shall find that in 1860 it oscillated between 514,000,000 and 551,000,000. There is another point on which I desire to elicit a reply from the Government. In June, 1861, the *Moniteur* declared officially that *France would observe the strictest neutrality; nevertheless, in 1862, pressure was exercised on the Cabinet of Washington to induce it to accept an armistice, and other facts demanding a categorical explanation have since been revealed to us.* In April and July, 1863, two French houses were commissioned to construct six iron-clad vessels, two of which were to be rams with block-houses. The order was given by two men known throughout Europe, Capt. BULLOCK and Mr. SLIDELL; and when it was affirmed that these vessels were intended to navigate between Shanghai and San Francisco, serious doubts arose in the minds of most of us. And when in June, 1863, an application was made to the Minister for permission to place rifled cannon on board ships built for peaceful traffic, there was a commotion which extended beyond the Atlantic. Mr. DAYTON applied to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and the authorization was withdrawn in October. *Nevertheless, certain journals assure us that these ships are now armed, and that two are on the point of leaving Brest. If this question does not affect our security or our honor, it certainly affects our political probity. The declaration of neutrality is too explicit not to bind the Government, and I wish to see all doubts on the subject removed.* If there were reasons for supposing that we were taking part with either of the belligerents, our embarrassments, great as they are, would be greater still. Above all, our diplomacy should throw aside its habitual versatility. By adopting plain and straightforward language, based on principles of liberty, our diplomatists will be able, I do not say to dictate laws to other nations, but to avoid seeing their words contradicted and their signature protested. [Applause on many benches.]

M. BELMONTET—We have not heard a word about the Budget.

M. ROUHER, Minister of State—Gentlemen, the first accusation of M. J. FAVRE relates to a pretended violation of neutrality toward the United States. Numerous disputes have arisen respecting the rights of neutrals, and I cannot now enter into their history, but I can affirm that all the ideas of liberal treatment and equality, since adopted in favor of neutrals, have had France for their chief promoter. At the outset of the war the *Moniteur* declared the principles that would regulate our conduct. Article 3 of the declaration says that all Frenchmen are forbidden to command armed ships for either belligerent, to accept letters-of-marque, to build, equip, or arm war or piratical vessels. In January, 1863, two French houses received a commission to build two steamers, destined to navigate in Chinese waters. Later in that year, the United States Minister in Paris made an application to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, alleging his reasons for supposing that these vessels were intended for the use of the Confederates. An inquiry was instituted, and as the explanations of the builders were not thought clear enough, the authorization was withdrawn. Soon after the builders declared that they were intended for Sweden; but as the exactitude of that declaration was not sufficiently demonstrated, *the Government gave orders, only ten days ago, that these ships should not leave France till their destination was clearly established.* Such, gentlemen, has been the plain and unequivocal conduct of the Government in this particular case. And as we are now on the question of neutrality, I may say that I should rejoice if M. JULES FAVRE should succeed in making his views prevail on the other side of the Atlantic. At this moment we are urging the Washington Cabinet to declare coal not contraband of war. With regard to the secession, we are almost reproached with not having been able to procure cotton, and with the consequent effects on the specie of the Bank. *It really requires some courage to impute to France any share of responsibility in this sanguinary fratricidal war, in which we have made every effort to intervene, not as arbiters, but as conciliators.* [Great applause.] It seems we must again treat of the Mexican question. M. J. FAVRE has told you that the treaty concluded with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN violated contracted engagements, and he has spoken of American intervention hanging like the sword of Damocles over the new kingdom. Whilst listening to the ironical eulogiums paid to the Government speakers who expatiated on Mexican resources, I was patiently reading the advices which have arrived from Mexico. One of the letters says: "The general situation of Mexico is improving every day, in proportion as the masses comprehend and better appreciate the generous views of the Emperor. The resistance, localized at some points, has now lost all national color. The bands fly on the approach of our troops; and when surprised they are cut to pieces. It becomes more and more a question of brigandage, cruelly distressing to our inoffensive populations, but to be easily extirpated by a well-organized police. Within the last month or two, in particular, confidence is seen to be reviving. The capital sees an influx of citizens, of all classes and all opinions, meeting and forgetting their enmities, and disposed to unite in a common sentiment—oblivion of the past; faith in the future. Under such conditions, with the support of the Emperor's Government, and aided by European capitalists, *Mexico cannot fail to enter on a career of material prosperity by which Europe will be the first to profit.*"

SOME VOICES—"The signature?"

M. ROUHER—It is signed by M. DE MONTHOLON, Minister of France at Mexico, and is addressed to our Minister of Foreign Affairs. That is not all. I have been occupied with commercial affairs during many years, and, in order to reply to M. J. FAVRE, I have been desirous of knowing the commercial movement in the port of Vera Cruz. I have just received the document, and can state that the orders arrived the day before yesterday by the packet *Florida* amount, for tissues only, to a million of piastres. Such is the commercial development of the country: such the situation which you have heard represented very differently by M. J. FAVRE, who was doubtless afraid of losing the custom of JUAREZ, whom he had so well defended. [Loud applause.]

M. J. FAVRE—Your client is Fortune.

M. ROUHER—Yes, our client is Fortune. Providence protects her; Reason guides her; for that reason she is faithful to us. [Bravo! bravo!] I come now to the two objections made to the treaty. We are told that we have contracted an indefinite engagement to keep our troops in Mexico, and that we have guaranteed the loan, thus violating the declarations made before the commission of which M. LARRABURE was reporter. But how can any one pretend that we have guaranteed the loan, because we have accepted sixty-six millions of Mexican securities in payment? How can it be said that we have violated our word, when we have maintained all our declarations made before the Chamber? No; the loan has been fairly and freely subscribed for by those who have thought the security sufficient; and, at a moment when patience and reserve are imperatively called for, you do wrong to instil alarm into the minds of the holders by dilating on the impossibility of their securities ever being realized. It is not patriotic to do so. [Cheers.] M. J. FAVRE has taken an example from past history, and has cited the name of Fox. Yes; that great man always rose in Parliament to proclaim the grand principle of humanity, civilization, and peace; and not to propose, as you have just done, declarations of war against the whole of Europe. Yes; Fox had a great service to render to civilization, and he intervened to oppose PITT and prevent a European conflagration. He did not succeed; but it will be to his eternal honor that he made the attempt. Had you done as much, I should now be on your side. [Applause.] But let us see what is said in the treaty. Our army is to be reduced to 25,000 men, and 10,000 are to be recalled before January 1, 1865.

M. GUEROULT—Be so good as to read the treaty, M. le Ministre.

M. ROUHER—I have not got it, but if M. GUEROULT will give me a copy I will read it.

Mr. GUEROULT—I have it not either; *but I think the period for our troops returning is to be left to the appreciation of the Emperor Maximilian.*

M. ROUHER—M. GUEROULT is mistaken. I will endeavor to give, from memory, if not the text, at least the real sense, of the treaty: Article 1 provides that the corps d'armée shall be reduced to 25,000 men, to remain temporarily in Mexico for the protection of the interests which were the cause of our intervention. Thus 25,000 men are to remain in Mexico so long as may be necessary for the interests of France. But will this occupation be indefinite? No; *the Emperor of Mexico has the right of demanding the return of our troops in proportion as the organization of the Mexican army shall be effected.*

M. GUEROULT—But we are obliged to remain till then.

M. ROUHER.—Is M. GUEROULT acquainted with the facts? Does he know that Mexico has already a national army of 25,000 men? And does he not perceive that the Emperor of Mexico has an interest in putting an end to a burdensome occupation as promptly as possible? Our soldiers will return as soon as our interest no longer require their presence. *The evacuation of our troops is daily approaching, and will be hailed with equal satisfaction by both Governments.* The treaty contains nothing contrary to the declarations made to the legislative body. If there are a few persons who feel annoyed by the prolongation of our stay in Mexico, it matters little, because they are revolutionists who would fain recommence the same agitations as prevailed under JAUREZ. [Hear, hear.] The treaty is not open to criticism; it is in conformity with the sentiments expressed by the legislative body in the address. [Hear, hear.] As to America, that question requires treating at some length. *There is no good ground for representing it as pregnant with germs of dissension and as menacing for France and Mexico.* There has only been a momentary outburst of passion, like that which occurred when Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were arrested on board the *Trent*, but which did not prevent the Federal Government from giving up the two persons in conformity with the law of nations. Are the United States desirous of taking possession of Mexico? They might easily have attained that end when their troops were at the City of Mexico in 1847–48; but they did not. *Is there any likelihood that the Monroe doctrine will determine the United States to declare war sooner or later?* Let us review the obstacles now opposed to such a course. The great American Republic is at present riven by civil war into two hostile camps. *Before these cruel dissensions are appeased, the Emperor of Mexico may have consolidated his throne and established important commercial relations between the two countries which will ripen into bonds of peace.* I invoke these temporary considerations with great regret. All my sympathies are given to the great nation by whose cradle France stood as sponsor. [Hear, hear.] I fervently hope that the present struggle will soon be over, and when it is, why should we fear a war between the United States and Mexico? M. J. FAVRE apprehends that, were the war at an end, bands of armed adventurers would invade Mexico. Had the war been of short duration, there might have been such bands of adventurers, but *the protracted struggle has so thinned the male population, by its hecatombs of victims, that, were peace now concluded, every discharged soldier would find far more lucrative occupation in the works of peace than in marauding excursions. For America, exhausted by the sacrifices of war, can only retrieve her losses by peaceful labor, and recover the strength which will replace her in the rank of great nations.* [Loud applause.] Now, with regard to principles, M. J. FAVRE has indicated certain dispatches which would seem to establish a kind of solidarity between the American Government and the recent declaration of the Congress. I have those dispatches in my hands, and I find it asserted in one of them, dated 23d October, 1863, that the United States, consistently with their principles, *can but leave the destiny of Mexico in the hands of its own population, and acknowledge their independence under whatever form it may assume.* Such is the language held by the American Government, and communicated by its own representative to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. In a dispatch, addressed on the 4th inst., by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, to the French diplomatic agents abroad, he says that Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister in Paris, had explained to him, by order of Mr. SEWARD, that the vote in the Congress would not in any way modify the policy of the United States with regard to Mexico. The vote of the Congress was in reality only intended to influence the approaching Presidential election. The policy it recommends would be a formal violation of the very principle of American institutions. What is the real import of the Monroe doctrine, of which we have heard so much? It only means that the United States would not consent for Europe to found colonies in America, a kind of Algeria, for instance, in Mexico. The Monroe doctrine embodies the principle that every country should be its own master at home. Well, is not Mexico at home? [Approbation and laughter.] Why talk here of a Sovereign placed under the suzerainty of France? Such language is only calculated to irritate. [Hear, hear.] The Emperor MAXIMILIAN is Sovereign by popular election. Why, then, should not the United States respect his Crown? The United States will derive greater benefits than any other country from the prosperity of Mexico. American enterprise will find abundant occupation in the Mexican seas, and instead of indulging apprehensions of a war between the two countries, it would, perhaps, be wiser to examine what are the conditions required, in the future, for a close intimacy between America and Mexico. [True. true.] *The new Sovereign may therefore without uneasiness, prepare the prosperity of his country, and the day when that shall have been secured will be the signal for the return of the French troops.*

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Emigration and Immigration—Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Friday, May 6, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

During the past week or two many ox-teams have arrived in the city, and started east on their way to the Missouri River for poor Mormon emigrants. Three hundred of these teams are about the number to be dispatched on this errand this year, three-fifths of the last year's number. However, twenty or thirty mule teams are to accompany them. Instead of sending flour hence on this expedition this year, the flour is bought on the Missouri for the use of the pilgrims through or nearly through the whole journey.

Traveling eastward, also, are several wagons with families of "Josephites," as the followers of young JOSEPH SMITH are termed. These are now pilgrims back across the wearisome plains, still with a faith of a haven desired. Having failed to find at Salt Lake the paradise they anticipated, they now turn their eyes to the State of Illinois, in hopes to find a happy land there under the new leadership of the son and namesake of the original Mormon prophet.

Notwithstanding the departure, as usual every Spring, of a number who fail to see in Salt Lake Mormonism everything that the heart can desire or hope for, houses and lots can scarcely be bought in this city. "A team," once upon a time not very remote, would insure the purchase of a house and lot any Spring, but things have changed of late. Any building to sell or to rent is now eagerly snapped up at advanced prices.

With the Mormon teams also went a number of Mormon missionaries on their way to enlighten the benighted denizens of the Old World, and to warn them to flee from the wrath to come.

The militia of the Territory has been moving of late. Lieut.-Gen. D. H. WELLS appoints four Adjutant-Generals, and issues General Orders No. 1, ordering organization of the forces, with brushing up of blunderbusses, drill, and all that sort of thing, that the "Legion" may be as "fully prepared as circumstances will admit to defend themselves against the reckless savage or other lawless foe." The Lieutenant-General thinks the present a good time to be watchful that the "disunion, secession, direful war and general discord," which are "filling the land with devastation, crime and misery," be not permitted to creep into Utah, and endanger the "principles of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." So you see the folks up in this Territory have no idea of themselves being drawn into the vortex of war, for they think of fighting to keep out.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

Miss Maj. Pauline Cushman, the Federal Scout and Spy.

From the Detroit Tribune, May 24.

Among the women of America who have made themselves famous since the opening of the rebellion, few have suffered more or rendered more service to the Federal cause than Miss Maj. PAULINE CUSHMAN, the female scout and spy. At the commencement of hostilities she resided in Cleveland, Ohio, and was quite well known as a clever actress.

From Cleveland she went to Louisville, where she had an engagement in Wood's Theatre. Here, by her intimacy with certain rebel officers, she incurred the suspicion of being a rebel, and was arrested by the Federal authorities. She indignantly denied that she was a rebel, although born at the South, and having a brother in a rebel Mississippi regiment.

In order to test the love for the old flag, she was asked if she would enter the secret service of the Government. She readily consented, and was at once employed to carry letters between Louisville and Nashville. She was subsequently employed by Gen. ROSECRANS, and was for many months with the Army of the Cumberland. She visited the rebel lines time after time, and was thoroughly acquainted with all the country and roads in Tennessee, Northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, in which sections she rendered our armies invaluable service. She was twice suspected of being a spy, and taken prisoner, but managed to escape.

At last, however, she was not so fortunate. After our forces had captured Nashville, Maj. CUSHMAN made a scout toward Shelbyville to obtain information of the strength and position of the enemy, and, while returning to Nashville, was captured on the Hardin pike, eleven miles from the latter city. She was placed on a horse, and, in charge of two scouts, was being taken to Spring Hill, the headquarters of FORREST.

While on the way to this place, she feigned sickness, and said she could not travel any further without falling from her horse. Her captors stopped at a house on the roadside, when it was ascertained that a Federal scouting party had passed the place an hour before. Knowing that her guards had important papers for Gen. BRAGG, the quick-witted spy seized the fact and schemed to use it to her advantage.

Seeing an old negro, who appeared to commiserate her unfortunate plight, she watched her opportunity and placed $10 in Tennessee money in his hand, saying: "run up the road, Uncle, and come back in a few minutes, telling us that four hundred Federals are coming down the street." The faithful negro obeyed the order literally, and soon came back in the greatest excitement, telling the story. The two "rebs" told him he lied. The old colored man got down on his knees, saying: "Massa, dey's cumin, sure nuff; de Lord help us, dey is cumin."

The scouts at this believed his story, mounted their horses, and "skedaddled" for the woods. Miss CUSHMAN, seizing a pistol belonging to a wounded soldier in the house, also mounted her horse and fled toward Franklin. She traveled through the rain, and, after nightfall, lost her way. Soon came the challenge of a picket, "Who comes there?" Thinking she had reached the rebel line, she said: "A friend of JEFF. DAVIS." "All right," was the reply, "advance and give the countersign."

She presented the countersign in the shape of a canteen of whisky. She passed five pickets in this way, but the sixth and last was obdurate. She pleaded that she was going to see a sick uncle at Franklin, but the sentry couldn't see it. Sick and disheartened, she turned back. Seeing a light at a farmhouse, she sought shelter. An old man received her kindly, showed her to a room, and said he would awake her at an early hour in the morning, and show her the road to Franklin.

A loud knock awoke her in the morning from her Lethean slumbers, and upon arousing she found her horse saddled and the two guards from whom she had escaped the previous afternoon. She was taken to the headquarters of FORREST, and he sent her, after a critical examination, to Gen. BRAGG. Nothing could be found against her until a secesh woman stole her gaiters, under the inner sole of which were found important documents which clearly proved her to be a spy.

She was tried and condemned to be executed as a spy, but being sick, her execution was postponed. She finally, after lying in prison three months, sent for Gen. BRAGG, and asked him if he had no mercy. She received from him the comforting assurance that he should make an example of her, and that he should hang her as soon as she got well enough to be hung decently.

While in this state of suspense, the grand army of ROSECRANS commenced its forward movement, and one fine day the rebel town where she was imprisoned was surprised and captured, and the heroine of this tale was, to her great joy, released. She is now in this city visiting friends, having arrived at the Biddle House one day last week.—*Detroit Tribune, Tuesday.*

Central Park—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I offer you my thanks for the publication in your paper of Sunday morning, of the convenient catalogue of the trees, shrubs and plants, at this time in full bloom in the Central Park.

I have taken the list in my hand and have spent many hours in strolling through the beautiful winding and shaded walks and avenues of the Park, recognizing at every step some charming acquaintance of former years, and reverting with delight to my first introduction to them by name, in the woods and meadows of the country. My satisfaction has, however, been much alloyed by the fact, that my catalogue contained the *names* of many plants that were *not familiar to me*, and which I was unable to locate or apply; and it occurred to me, that if the Commissioners of the Central Park would *at once* devote a small sum to the procuring and attaching to each of the trees, shrubs, &c., along the walk, labels containing the botanical, and *also the vernacular names* of the plants respectively, the information and pleasure denied by visitors would be greatly increased. Thus every young person might speedily become familiar with the *names, appearance and characteristics* of the several plants, &c., and would acquire a fund of knowledge which would be a source of gratification in all after years. If the name and, perhaps, the medical virtues of each plant could be thus associated in the mind with the peculiar appearance of its leaves or flowers, every ramble through the Central Park, or through the woods and fields of the country, would renew our acquaintance with old friends, whose features or good qualities hold a cherished place in our memories. If small labels of wood, the names, &c., distinctly marked thereon, should be attached to the several trees, &c., by wires, they would be enduring, and would afford all the facilities that are desirable. Then each visitor might provide himself with the daily or weekly catalogue of *new arrivals*—plants newly in blossom—and would, in each visit, receive a valuable lesson in botany and natural history—one which would never be forgotten. Will you be pleased to call the attention of the Commissioners to this subject? W.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION ... THURSDAY, May 26, 1864, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Petitions of property owners in the vicinity, to have sewer built in Eighty second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Cook—

Bill of Patrick Curry, amounting to two hundred dollars, for four months' rent of room, corner Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, for the use of Paymaster Kennedy, of the Soldiers' Volunteer Family Aid Fund and Relief Committee.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Hanlon to keep a stand on the southeast corner of Harrison and West streets, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That a cross-walk be laid from the northwest corner of Jackson and Front streets to the ferry; also, a crosswalk be laid from the northeast corner of Jackson and South streets to the ferry, also from the northwest corner of Jackson and South streets to the ferry, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis Skiddy to erect a portico in front of his house on the southeast corner of Thirty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Yorkville Presbyterian Church, for the sum of one hundred dollars and forty cents, with the interest which may accumulate thereon, at the date of the approval of this resolution by His Honor the Mayor, the same to be applied to the payment of assessment for the opening of Madison-avenue, from Forty-Second-street to Eighty-sixth-street; also for sewer in Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, from the Fourth avenue to the East River; and also for the interest accumulated on an assessment of three hundred and eighty three dollars, for sewer in Eighty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenue's, they having been relieved from said assessment by resolution passed and approved by His Honor the Mayor, December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure and present to the Eleventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, a stand of colors, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Alexander Hines to erect a sign in front of his premises, number two hundred and nine West-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed to place a fire-hydrant on the south side of Second-street, between Avenue D and Sheriff-street, without delay.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the salary of the Superintendent of Lands and Places be fixed at the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause gas-mains to be laid in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to R. G. Story & Company, to erect and retain an awning in front of their premises, number fifty-three Vesey-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the salary of the General Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Silas T. Robbins to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one Broome-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resignation of James Jacks as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman McGrath presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That R. Amerman be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of James Jacks, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That permission be, and it is hereby given to Jeremiah Kennedy, to place a sign across the sidewalk in front of number one thousand four hundred and thirty-six Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the following-named streets be opened as hereinafter designated, according to law, and that the Council to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary measures to carry this resolution into effect:

Sixty-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, and from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Sixty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to East River, and from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Seventy-first-street, from Fourth-avenue to East River, and from Tenth avenue to Hudson River.

Seventy-second street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River, and from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River, and from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, where not already opened.

Ninety-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River, and from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

Ninety-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River, and from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Harlem River.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from the Hudson River to the Harlem River.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River, from Sixth-avenue to Lawrence-street, and from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

One Hundred and Thirty-third street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, and from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

One Hundred and Forty-first-street, from Bloomingdale Road to Harlem River.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then laid over.

By Councilman Haviland—

Whereas, It is provided in the grant to the Hudson River Railroad Company that the said Hudson River Railroad Company shall grade, regulate, pave and keep in repair a space twenty-five feet in width in and about the tracks in all the avenues and streets through which the said track or tracks shall be laid, wherever the Common Council shall deem the interests of the public to require such pavement to be done; and

Whereas, The Common Council have recently authorized a change in the grade of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond-street, through which part of West-street the tracks of said company are now laid: and

Whereas, The said Common Council have recently ordained that said part of West-street, to wit, from south side of Hoboken-street to Hammond-street, should be paved with Belgian pavement on both sides of the railroad track; therefore,

Resolved, That the interests of the public require that the said Hudson River Railroad Company should pave said part of West-street to the extent required by the terms of the said grant to them, and that they be and are hereby directed, immediately upon the passage of this resolution, to pave or cause to be paved a space of twenty-five feet in width in and about their tracks in West-street, from south side of Hoboken-street to Hammond-street, in the manner following, to wit: So much of said space as may be within and between said tracks may be paved with cobble-stones, and so much of said space as may be outside of the outer rails of each track shall be paved with Belgian or trap-block, and the whole to be done under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Croton Aqueduct Board; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be, upon its passage, properly certified by the Clerk of the Common Council, and duly served upon the said railroad company, and in case of their neglect to comply therewith within thirty days from the service thereof, that the said Croton Aqueduct Board shall be and they are hereby authorized and directed to proceed immediately with the laying of said pavement in the manner specified in the former resolution, at the expense of said railroad company.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Third-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Resolved, That the resolution passed by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen on the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and approved by His Honor the Mayor on the —— day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, authorizing and requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to run their cars from Thirty-second to Forty-second street, through the Fourth-avenue, be amended so as to strike out in the third line the words "over the surface of the Fourth-avenue," and substitute instead thereof the words "through the tunnel already existing."

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Brandon—

Petition of property owners to have vacant lots on East Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, etc., fenced.

In connection therewith Councilman Brandon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the vacant lots on East Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, and also those on the west side of Fourth avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of G. Kimball for the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars, for furnishing and providing a banquet for the Seventy-ninth Regiment.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on National Affairs, in favor of paying bill of Colonel B. L. Trafford for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Fifty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Regiments, New-York Volunteers, on the twelfth day of January last.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave with Belgian or trap-block pavement Seventy-first-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, the property owners to pay the whole expense.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Watts-street, between Greenwich and West streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be charged to the owners of property and one-half at the expense of the City, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavement to pave with Belgian or trap-block pavement Second-avenue, between Houston and Twenty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of granting Engine Company number Fifty-three a new location.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, between Eleventh and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of building sewer in Forty-fifth-street, to connect with sewer in Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of building sewer in Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices of the Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred the annexed resolution to increase salary of all persons superintending the construction of all new pavements under the Croton Aqueduct Department, with resolution that the pay of all persons who may be employed by the Croton Aqueduct Board to superintend the construction of all new pavements, and the repairs to existing pavements, be and it is hereby fixed at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Councilman Brice moved that said resolution be adopted.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by inserting after the words "existing pavements," the words "and all laborers in said department."

Which was lost.

Councilman Opdyke moved that the report be referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed indefinitely.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of three dollars.

Which was lost.

The President then put the question on the motion of Councilman Brice that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Hagerty, Opdyke, Jaque—4.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices to increase the salary of the inspectors of Lamps in the Street Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Opdyke, Jaques—3.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to C. Bennett, to exhibit a show-case on the premises number forty-three Chatham-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in reply to resolution of inquiry as to what measures are necessary to relieve Broadway, &c.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Streets.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in reply to resolution of inquiry relative to sheds built on the piers between Chambers and Reade streets.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of treasury balance, May twenty-one, instant.

Which was received and ordered on file.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the New-York Schuetzen Corps to attend a flag presentation at Jones' Woods, on Monday, May thirty.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the north side of Twenty-third-street, at a point about four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to T. R. Dawley to exhibit a sign from the third story of the building number Thirteen Park-row, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the gore of land on the west side of Centre-street, between Reade and Duane streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Riley called up General Order number two hundred and thirty-three, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-first-street, from number one hundred and fifty-six to Second-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilman Opdyke—1.

Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number two hundred and forty-one, being a resolution that Trinity-place, from Cedar to Rector-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property owners and the remainder by the City, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Koster, Opdyke, Jaques, Shaefer, Cook, Bradonn—7.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—15.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Jaques—2.

Councilman Brandon called up General Order number two hundred and sixty-four, being a report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting preamble reciting that the resolutions heretofore passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, ordering certain resolutions to be engrossed and framed, are deemed inoperative, in consequence of their not receiving a three-fourths vote at the time of their adoption, with resolution, that the resolutions heretofore passed relative to the death of Robert T. Hawes, Esq., Colonel Kimball, John Hogan, Esq., Colonel Ringgold, Colonel Mallon, Colonel Ellis, Colonel O'Meara, General Michael Corcoran and Archbishop Hughes, and complimentary to Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., William Walsh, Esq., James M. Sweeney, Esq., Morgan Jones, Esq., and Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, be engrossed and framed, and that the sum of four thousand and seven hundred dollars be appropriated for the said purpose, to be reserved and taken from the fund set apart for City contingencies, and that the Comptroller be directed to pay the same upon the presentation of the properly certified vouchers.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the words following, viz.: "to be reserved and taken from the fund set apart for City contingencies."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Gross, Repper, Koster, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Russell—11.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Brophy, Hayes, Ryan, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—12.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom all after the words "said purpose."

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom all after the words "City Contingencies."

Which was lost.

Councilman Opdyke moved to amend said resolution by striking out the sum of four thousand seven hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the whole subject be recommitted to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number two hundred and sixty-two, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a new ten thousand pounds fire-alarm bell for the Bell Tower in Mount Morris-square, the contractor to take the old bell in part payment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healey, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Brophy called up General Order number two hundred and fifty-one, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Michael Dunn, Foreman of Hose Company number Twenty-five, for the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars, for rent of premises number five hundred and forty-eight Pearl-street, the same being used as a meeting-room for said company from February twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to May twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Councilman Webster called up General Order number two hundred and sixty, being a resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eldridge-street, from Delancey-street to Rivington-street, to connect with the sewers already constructed in Rivington-street and Delancey-street, or either of them, the said work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be and the same is hereby adopted.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Councilman Webster moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Pending the above vote,

Councilman Opdyke asked to be excused from voting.

The President put the question whether the Board would excuse Councilman Opdyke from voting.

Which was decided in the negative.

Councilman Opdyke then voted.

Councilman Schaefer called up General Order number one hundred and sixty, being resolution to pay Philip Maas salary as Interpreter for Third District Court.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, thirtieth instant, at two o'clock P. M. JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Smellie.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 48, East River, as follows:
WESTMINSTER.................Saturday, June 4.
VIRGINIA.....................Saturday, June 18.
PENNSYLVANIA.................Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA....................Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool—$100, or $85, in Currency, according to the accommodation in State-rooms, but passengers having equal privileges in the Saloon.

THIRD-CLASS PASSAGE to Liverpool—$35 in Currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday..........May 28
GLASGOW.................Saturday..........June 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Saturday..........June 11
and every Succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on TUESDAY, May 31, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 8.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, June 15.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 22.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 6.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, May 28, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 47, N. R., foot of Houston-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. HOFFMAN, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 85 West-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of goods per steamship *Bellona*, which vessel sailed from London, March 26, for New-York, (via Havre,) and was towed back to London in distress, are hereby notified that her cargo has been transhipped per steamer *Atalanta* daily expected at this port.
Consignees are requested, in order to avoid the expense of discharging under general order, to call at the office of the undersigned, immediately after the arrival of the vessel, with their bills of lading for indorsement and sign the average bond. LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, June 1st, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received nor bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP CREOLE FOR NEW-ORLEANS will be unavoidably detained until SATURDAY, May 28, at 3 P. M., when she will positively sail. LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.
CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.—HORSES suitable for cavalry purposes, between the ages of 5 and 10 may be presented for inspection at the Government Stables, on 28th-st.; $150 will be paid for each horse accepted; no mares received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE OR PHAETON horse; very stylish, 15½ hands, bay, perfectly reliable, and is sound, kind and gentle every way. To be seen at No. 1 East 21st-st., corner 5th-av. Would exchange for a farm horse.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—THOMAS R. AGNEW, the great grocer, tea and flour dealer of this City, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts., is now selling teas, coffees, flour, wines, sugars, molasses, syrups, and everything else used in every family, cheaper than any other dealer in the United States. One price cash house. Wholesale department, No. 262 Greenwich-st.; retail, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

WOOL TWINE.
CARPET WARP.
All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-la

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the issue of Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La Crosse, Indiana.

The rails have all been purchased for the completion of the entire line, much below the present market value, and are now going forward to Chicago. The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road for traffic early the ensuing Fall, forming a new and very short trunk line from Chicago to the Eastern markets.

The interest payable during construction has been provided, and is now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
M. MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 37 William-st.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.
ARTHUR ROBINSON, I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW-YORK:	BOSTON:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.	Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the RevereBank
Bank of the Commonwealth	
PHILADELPHIA:	Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers.	
E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.	

WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

GOLD ORE MINING COMPANY
OF COLORADO.
THOMSON & TALBOT MINES, GREGORY DISTRICT—ALFRED THOMSON, Mining Superintendent. 900 feet, double lodes, six shafts; *in full working order*, CAPITAL, $250,000. SHARES, $10. Issued in payment of property, and not liable to assessments. $50,000 reserved as working capital.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES D. FISH,	WM. A. COBB,
JNO. W. B. DOBLER,	WM. L. CORTELYOU.
CHAS. O. MORRIS,	CHAS. H. TODD,
WILBUR F. HERBERT,	SAMUEL EDDY.

DAVID S. DUNCOMB.
President, CHAS. H. TODD, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Treasurer, CHAS. O. MORRIS, No. 29 Wall-st.
Secretary, D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST.

From Prospectus.
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1864.

Wm. T. Dalton, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: A 30-stamp mill (700 pounds each) will crush 30 tons ore, and with 15 Frieburgh Pans, and the desulphurizer, I believe the Thomson and Talbot Mines will yield $1,200 *per day in gold*.
Yours, respectfully, L. R. BUTLER.

The company will put in operation, as soon as it can be forwarded, a *larger working power* than is above specified.

Subscriptions to 10,000 shares AT PAR may be made at the office of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st. Maps and prospectus may be obtained from either of the offices.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN (OGDENSBURG) RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, passed March 31, 1857, and amended April 8, 1864, and pursuant to a written request signed by the holders of a majority in amount of the second issue of bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, we, the trustees of the Mortgagees to secure the payment of the second issue of bonds of the said Northern Railroad Company, do hereby give notice that a meeting of all such second mortgage bondholders as choose to attend in person or by proxy will be held at the Northern Railroad office, in the village of Malone, New-York, on the 10th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the purpose of forming a new Railroad Corporation.
Dated Malone, New-York, April 28, 1864.
W. A. WHEELER, WM. C. BROWN. } Trustees.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

OFFICE OF QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY,
No. 29 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 7th of June, inclusive.
J. H. TYLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO., No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of this company will be closed on the 28th May, 1864, at 2 P. M., and will be opened again on the 15th of June next at 10 A. M.
H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 7, 1864, at 3 o'clock. Per order. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed on the afternoon of SATURDAY next, the 28th inst., and reopened on the morning of SATURDAY, June 18, for the annual election to be held in the City of Chicago on the 10th June.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1864.

This bank has received, and has now on hand for immediate delivery, a supply of U. S. 10-40 bonds of all sizes, with coupons from March 1. Bankable money or certified checks received in payment.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that a call for a further payment of Ten Per Cent. upon the amount of their subscriptions has been made this day, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 20th of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864.
By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in this City, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th day of May to the 6th day of June, inclusive.
H. ROUSSEL Secretary.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

U. S. 10-40
FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
E. MORRISON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Nassau-st., Subscription Agents for the above loan, are now prepared to receive subscriptions and furnish the Bonds. One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 13 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Mining Stocks.
Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INS. CO.
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1864.

The books for the subscription to the increased capital of this company will be opened from May 16 to June 1, inclusive.

Each shareholder will be entitled to subscribe for one share of new stock for every five shares of the old stock held by him, (fractions not counted;) and all shares subscribed for must be paid for at the time of such subscription, or before the date of the closing of the books.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JOSEPH KERNOCHAN,	AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,	JAMES COLLES, JR.,
FRED'K SCHUCHARDT,	ALEX'DER I. COTHEAL,
RUSSELL STEBBINS,	CHARLES H. BIRNEY,
DANIEL S. SCHANCK,	WILLIAM WATT,
SAMUEL SLOAN,	ISAAC WALTON,
ISAAC E. COTHEAL,	HENDERSON MOORE,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,	R. W. MONTGOMERY,
HENRY A. HOWE,	FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR,
JAMES A. HAMILTON,	THEO. POLHEMUS, JR.,

THOMAS PALMER, JR.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, on the 17th inst., SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq., was elected President, and CHARLES H. BIRNEY, Esq., Vice-President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
d19-law6mS*

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
ST. LOUIS, April, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864 at 1 o'clock P. M. All the transfer books of the Company both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May until the 6th June, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 21, 1864.

THE BANK OF CANTON, (CANTON, ST. Lawrence County,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of H. J. MESSENGER, No. 139 Broadway, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Ocean Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors for the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 400 Hudson-st., on MONDAY, June 6, next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books are closed until June 6.
By order of the Board.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

10-40 LOAN.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK having been designated a Government depository, will now receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, offering the best terms and facilities.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 29 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 27th of May to the 7th of June.
NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 58 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 30th day of May, 1864. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be equired.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

FINANCIAL.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000. PAID IN.
NOS 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
TWO DOORS BELOW THE SUB-TREASURY.
Designated as a Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

DIRECTORS:
MORRIS KETCHUM,
EDWIN HOYT,
JOSEPH STUART,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
CHARLES S. ANTHONY,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
BENJ. H. HUTTON,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
WM. H. WEBB.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY,
JAMAICA, L. I., May 24, 1864.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Jamaica and Rockaway Turnpike Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Jennings' Hotel, in Far Rockaway, on Saturday, the 18th day of June, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, May 26, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twenty-one Directors and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of this Company, No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, June 6, 1864. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. By order,
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

$30,000 WANTED, FOR FIVE YEARS, in a first-class business; good security given; willing to pay 10 per cent. per annum. Address A. P., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of five per cent. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1864. The bonds must be presented to the Treasurer, the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WM. H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees I. & M. Canal.
May 25, 1864.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable June 1 proximo, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from Friday, the 27th inst., to June 1. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.; open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
66 Wall, and
corner Canal and Thompson sts.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED COMPANY continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.
MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN BOTTS, Surveyor.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864	92,046

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 232 per cent.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000

WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO EXEMPT FIREMEN.—THE attention of Firemen holding Exempt Badges is called to the following section of the law, relative to the same:

SECTION 7. Every Exempt Fireman receiving a Badge shall have the permission to wear the same renewed some time during the month of May in each year, otherwise such permission shall be deemed revoked, and the said commissioners may, at any time, revoke any permission so granted by them; but in case such permission is not renewed, or is revoked, it shall be the duty of such Exempt Firemen to restore the badge previously worn by him, to the said commissioners.

In accordance with the above section, the Clerks of the Board of Fire Commissioners will be in attendance at Firemen's Hall, on every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, from seven to nine P. M. during the month of May, for the purpose of renewing Exempt Badges. JNO. J. GORMAN, President.
CHARLES P. KNAPP, R. P. H. ABELL. } Clerks.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chmber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE. } Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.
COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy	$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy	$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps	$300

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CO
Grade.

First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $300, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U S. N., No. Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
EDWARD P. MEEKER, U. S. M. C.

County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
Total	$400 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE.
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all persons entitled to exemption under the amended Enrollment Act, on account of alienage, unsuitableness of age, (under twenty and over forty-five years,) or on account of two years service in the Army or Navy, during the present War, to present such claims in person without delay to the Board of Enrollment of the District in which they reside.
WILLIAM HAYS.
Brigadier General Volunteers,
and A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

CIRCULAR.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 24, 1864.

Officers of Volunteer Regiments from the State of New-York who have left the service by resignation, expiration or term of service, or for other causes, are requested to send at once to these headquarters, their present Post-office address, designating their rank and the Regiment in which they served.

A large number of letters and packages for officers formerly belonging to Regiments from this State, are at this Office, which cannot be forwarded without this information.

The attention of Officers connected with the regiments mustered for two years, is especially called to this circular. JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL,
ALBANY, May 9, 1864.

FOR WANT OF LIKE FACILITIES AS as were afforded me in the Northern and Western Divisions, the men enlisted under the recent calls in the Southern Division of the State (comprising the first ten Congressional Districts) were obliged, most of them, to go to the field without the State bounty. In the recent battles many, whom the Paymaster had not as yet been able to reach in the field, may have been killed.

Widows and others, residing in New-York City and its vicinity, having claims on this office, will, if they call on Maj. ROBERT BENSON, JR., No. 7 State-street, New-York City, have their papers arranged and forwarded, FREE OF EXPENSE.
JOHN D. VAN BUREN,
Paymaster-General.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—PHYSICIANS in good standing, for contract United States service in Washington, the West, the Gulf, and in the army general hospitals near New-York. Pay $100 per month, and free transportation.

Apply personally to Medical Director, No. 125 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PROPOSALS

MATTRESSES AND COVERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, May 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Mattresses," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on the 4th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering 7,000 mattresses, with two covers for each, to be delivered at the rate of 1,000 per week, the first delivery to be made within ten days after receiving notice of acceptance of proposal. The mattresses and covers to conform to the navy standard, 5,000 to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 2,000 at the Navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass., and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard. Satisfactory evidence must be furnished that the bidder is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed for, and that he has the license required by law.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes and Branches," will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., of FRIDAY, June 3, 1864, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened, for the supply of
2,100 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 16 inches diameter.
6,000 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 12 inches diameter.
18,000 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 6 inches diameter.
2,250 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 4 inches diameter.
and 14 branch pipes.

The amount of security required will be ten thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF $2,000,000
SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE BOUNTY FUND BONDS
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE JUNE 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Fund Bonds," of the County of New York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$2,000,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE BOUNTY REDEMPTION BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, May 28, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,000,000 of "Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds" of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7, and as amended by Chapter 11 of the laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved May 4, 1864.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $500,000 each, commencing on the first day of November, 1873.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Wednesday, the 1st day of June, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from June 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, M. D., Alexandria and Fort Monoroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be se rely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State,) ———
(Date) ———

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:
——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186–, and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186–, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant ———

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 2, 1864, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-eighth street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Second-avenue, between Sixty-first-street and Eighty-sixth-street.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Eighty-ninth-street, between Third-avenue and Fifth-avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixteenth-street, between Avenue B and East River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue.
For flagging Second-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Sixty-first streets.
For flagging and reflagging Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth streets.
For filling sunken lots in Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fifth streets, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
For repairing Steam Fire Engine number Eight.
For rebuilding Pier No. 46, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, May 23, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4, STATE-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of June, for supplying for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

200,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

The bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good side-branded flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

100,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

100,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

35,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅔ Green, ⅓ Souchong; packages to be matted, well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

600,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purposes, and to be full head-lined.

40,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

20,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of twenty-two gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

112,402 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first-proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a Gauger and Inspector to be named by the undersigned.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Hominy, Tea, Pepper and Sugar must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by the professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

[No. 123.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, May 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:
Bootees—army standard.
Boots, cavalry—army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this City.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

A graranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, May 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, May 31.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
G. W. MOULTON.
Captain and A. Q. M

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received until SATURDAY, June 4, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., by this office, for the supply of
30,000 PAIRS BRASS SPURS.

They are to be made in all respects as to *material, workmanship* and *dimensions*, in strict conformity with the standard sample, which can be seen at this office.

They are to be delivered, free of expense to the United States, at this office, and here inspected, and none are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection.

Bidders will state in their bids the time in which they propose to make deliveries, and each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers and such as are known to be fully competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed, properly indorsed, to Capt. S. CRISPIN, Ordnance, U. S. Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.
S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, NO. 9.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, the 11th of June, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 9," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed May 20, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1873.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 9," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 20, 1864.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 255
NORTH BROAD-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BEDSTEADS.

Proposals are invited for 5,000 iron bedsteads undulating wooden bottoms, each bedstead to be 6 ft. 6 in. long, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and 18 inches high; names of the securities to be furnished with the bids; proposals will be opened on June 1; the Medical Purveyor reserves the right to reject any or all bids. R. MURRAY,
Superintendent Medical Purveys.

UNION FERRY OFFICE, BROOKLYN, May 22, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at this office until June 4 next, for excavating the slip on the upper side of Fulton Ferry, as per surveys at this office. The materials to be removed are mud, gravel, stone and rock.